



Francois Mitterrand leaving the French Embassy in Brussels Tuesday for the EC summit.

## Mitterrand Renames Mauroy After Resignation of Cabinet

### French Prepare Austerity Moves

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy of France submitted the resignation of his government Tuesday to President Francois Mitterrand, who immediately renounced his and asked him to form a new cabinet, the presidential spokesman, Michel Vauzelle, announced.

Late Tuesday night, the government announced that Jacques Delors was named minister of the economy, finance and the budget, replacing his previous cabinet post of finance minister. Claude Cheysson was named minister of economic relations with Europe, replacing Laurent Fabius, the budget minister, and Jean-Pierre Chevènement, the minister of industry, replacing Jean-Pierre Chevènement.

Michel Rocard, head of the French planning agency, was named minister of agriculture, replacing Edith Cresson. She was named minister of urbanism and housing.

Charles Fiterman, a Communist, was named transportation minister, replacing the previous government had few Communists in the cabinet.

The announcement about Mr. Mauroy, 54, ended intense speculation about his future. The seasoned politician is generally popular within the Socialist Party and trade unions. He has headed the government since Mr. Mitterrand was elected president in May 1981.

The resignation of Mr. Mauroy will be followed by — and is directly related to — a nationwide television address that Mr. Mitterrand will make Wednesday evening. The



Pierre Mauroy

speech is expected to contain new austerity measures for the French economy and consumers.

According to authoritative French government sources, the tone and content of the address, while reflecting new measures — possibly tax and utility-price increases — will not be spectacular. French political observers predicted that it would reflect a moderate approach, continuing present austerity measures introduced by Mr. Mauroy, and that it probably would avoid new price-wage freezes.

One of the government sources said Tuesday evening that the final version of the address was still being drafted. It was expected that its contents would be discussed at the regular cabinet meeting Wednesday morning. The speculation over Mr. Mauroy's future began when his re-election as mayor of the industrial city of Lille was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## EC Chiefs Voice Mideast Dismay

By William Drozdzak  
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — European leaders said Tuesday that they were "deeply disturbed by the continued lack of progress" toward peace in the Middle East and called for the urgent withdrawal of all foreign forces as a prelude to resuming negotiations for a comprehensive peace accord.

The European Community's 10 heads of government concluded a two-day summit here by endorsing the Palestine Liberation Organization to "seize the present opportunity" and endorse the idea of peace negotiations. At the same time, they denounced Israeli settlements on the West Bank as "a major and growing obstacle" to peace efforts and insisted that Israel refrain "from enlarging existing settlements or creating new ones."

The leaders also warned that risks of a trade war with the United States must be averted to allow the seven-nation economic summit in Williamsburg, Virginia, in May to concentrate on bolstering a sustained recovery of the international economy.

Earlier, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and President Francois Mitterrand of France held a breakfast meeting to heal the wounds of a bitter quarrel between their countries over currency values that threatened to disrupt the summit talks and throw foreign-exchange markets in turmoil.

Upon leaving the morning session with Mr. Mitterrand, Mr. Kohl acknowledged that "there were tensions between France and

## Herzog Is Elected Israel's President In Defeat for Begin

By Edward Walsh  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Chaim Herzog, the Labor Party candidate, was elected president of Israel on Tuesday in a personal setback for Prime Minister Menachem Begin, whose nominee for the largely ceremonial post was spurned in the Knesset for the second time in five years.

Mr. Herzog's surprise victory, by a secret vote of 61-37, came after Mr. Begin had worked strenuously to wrest the presidency from the Labor Party. Because Mr. Begin's Likud grouping has a majority in the Knesset, the vote meant that some coalition members in the parliament had defected.

The vote will undoubtedly boost the opposition's morale, but it remained unclear whether it will have any lasting political consequences for Mr. Begin's government.

At a news conference after his election, Mr. Herzog said he did not believe his victory represented a threat to the Begin government. He also pledged to work for unity within the country and to raise Israel's standing abroad.

Mr. Herzog, 64, a Labor member of the Knesset, is a former chief of military intelligence and was Israel's ambassador to the United Nations in the mid-1970s.

Menachem Elon, his opponent, is a respected but not widely known justice in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Herzog will begin his five-year term in May, succeeding President Yitzhak Navon, who announced in February that he was leaving the presidency. There has been speculation that Mr. Navon, a popular figure in Israel, will eventually return to politics and seek the leadership of the Labor Party.

The president of Israel has no governmental authority and serves largely a symbolic role. By tradition, he is expected to detach himself from politics. This factor has led some to express doubt that Mr.

Navon could unite the Labor Party behind him.

Mr. Herzog's election was all the more embarrassing for Mr. Begin because he openly sought to avoid a repetition of the 1978 election for president. In that contest, Yitzhak Chaviv, the government-sponsored candidate and an obscure professor of nuclear physics, withdrew shortly before the election after a majority in the Knesset indicated that it preferred Mr. Navon.

As a result, Mr. Navon, the Labor Party candidate, was elected with support from both Labor and Mr. Begin's Likud coalition.

Mr. Begin left the Knesset on Tuesday without making a statement, but he later telephoned Mr. Herzog to offer his congratulations.

The Begin coalition holds 64 seats in the 120-member Knesset, meaning that seven members apparently defected. There was much speculation on who they were and what had motivated them.

Some analysts guessed that former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and some of his allies sought revenge against Mr. Begin. Mr. Sharon was forced to resign in February after a government commission found him negligent in not preventing the massacre in September of hundreds of Palestinians in two Beirut camps.

Others pointed to the National Religious Party, which has shown gratitude for the Labor Party's support for their candidates in last week's election of two chief rabbis.

It appeared that such exercises in finger-pointing among the six parties that form the Likud coalition might continue for a time following Tuesday's defeat. But it remained unclear whether the coalition's ability to govern would be shaken.

According to some analysts, the defeat on a visible but noncritical issue could move the coalition to close ranks so as to avoid defections on issues that could threaten the government.



Chaim Herzog

## Lebanese Say Israel Has Not Budged in Talks

United Press International

BEIRUT — Lebanon's official news agency and state radio said Tuesday that Israel had not accepted new U.S. compromise proposals on withdrawing 30,000 Israeli troops.

In the first official Lebanese comment since the U.S. special envoy, Philip C. Habib, arrived carrying the new proposals, the National News Agency said Israel had not budged from demands for an Israeli military presence in southern Lebanon.

"Israel hasn't given a decisive response to the American proposals, and this shows that Israel hasn't changed its previous convictions regarding conditions it had proposed to protect its borders," said government sources quoted by the news agency and the state-run Beirut radio.

Lebanon has rejected Israeli demands for a significant Israeli military presence in southern Lebanon to provide security for Israel's northern border from raids by Palestinian guerrillas. Israel has also demanded a security agreement between the two countries.

The U.S. proposals, which have not been made public, reportedly call for daytime Lebanese-Israeli patrols in southern Lebanon.

## Treason Charge Dismissed for 6 Nkomo Aides

By Jay Ross  
Washington Post Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Zimbabwe's high court dismissed treason charges Tuesday against six of seven defendants, including the former deputy commander of the army, dealing a blow to the government's claims that followers of Joshua Nkomo, the opposition leader, had planned to overthrow the government and place him in power.

Judge Hilary Squires ruled after hearing the prosecution evidence that Dumiso Dabengwa, the former head of the intelligence for Mr. Nkomo's military forces during the country's independence war, still had treason charges to answer.

The key evidence separating Mr. Dabengwa from the six others on the treason charges is a letter Mr. Dabengwa wrote in 1980 to Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, who was then chief of the KGB, the Soviet security police.

In the letter, Mr. Dabengwa allegedly sought Soviet assistance against the new government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

All seven men still face charges of illegal possession of weapons, a lesser offense than treason.

By dismissing the treason charges against General Lookout Masuku, former deputy commander of the army and former commander of Mr. Nkomo's military forces, and five other defendants, Judge Squires in effect ruled out government charges of a conspiracy to overthrow Mr. Mugabe, since only Mr. Dabengwa still faces that count.

Mr. Mugabe and several of his senior ministers have charged in the last few months that Mr. Nkomo and his Zimbabwe African People's Union have sought to overthrow the government using armed dissidents.

The national army carried out a

brutal offensive in January and February against the dissidents and their supporters in Matabeleland. Mr. Nkomo's tribal stronghold, reportedly killing more than 1,000 civilians.

Mr. Nkomo fled the country two weeks ago, charging that the army had been ordered to kill him. Despite government denials and guarantees of his safety he has remained in London.

The trial could have significant bearing on future relations between the parties of Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo. Since Mr. Mugabe returned 10 days ago from the conference of nonaligned nations in New Delhi, there has been a noticeable cooling in the rhetoric of government ministers.

In a speech Monday to 5th Brigade, which carried out most of the offensive against the dissidents, Mr. Mugabe called for stronger military discipline and added: "Any army that turns itself into a people's enemy no longer deserves the right to defend them."

Mr. Mugabe received another report from nongovernmental relief agencies Monday in which it is believed they cited a death toll of more than 1,000 civilians. Several earlier reports had been submitted, but the government had usually just said the allegations were foreign press "propaganda."

Much of the prosecution case in the country's first treason trial rested on claims that ZAPU's military wing had secretly brought in trainloads of arms and stashed the weapons on farms belonging to the party, where they were later discovered. Judge Squires said there was no evidence that the defendants had diverted the trains.

He said he believed ZAPU's military wing, which he noted had long feuded with Mr. Mugabe's military wing, had kept the weapons "for defense against possible future attack."

## Silence Greets the Return of Raphael's Well-Woven Tales

By Henry Kamm  
New York Times Service

ROME — Raphael returned to the Sistine Chapel this week in a scantily publicized homecoming that is 456 years overdue and will last only a week.

Few among the steady flow of visitors knew that the eight great tapestries hung at eye level along the chapel's walls were the design of Raphael and had not hung there since 1527.

In that year, the mercenaries of the army of Charles V, the Holy Roman emperor and king of Spain as Charles I, captured Rome and put it to the sack. They took the tapestries and sold them separately to the highest bidders. Two of the total of 10, for instance, were bought by an Italian noblewoman. Pirates boarded a ship transporting them in the Mediterranean, and they next appeared on a Tunisian market.

There the hangings were bought by a Venetian nobleman. How they got to Constantinople, their next station, is not recorded. But there they were acquired by the Constable of Montmorancy, who in 1554 returned them to Pope Julius III.

Others of the series depicting episodes from the lives of St. Peter and Paul had similar fates, but they were all reassembled in the Vatican before the 16th century was over. However, they were no longer displayed in the Sistine Chapel but in St. Peter's Basilica or in the Braccio di Constantino, the hall that leads from the colonnade of St. Peter's Square to the royal staircase of the Vatican Palace.

During Napoleon's Italian campaign, the tapestries were again carried away. They spent some time in Genoa and in Paris, before



Visitors to the Sistine Chapel stand before two of eight Raphael tapestries hung there for the first time since 1527.

being returned in 1808. Until 1928, they hung in the Vatican Museum's tapestry gallery.

This year, in which the 500th anniversary of Raphael's birth is being celebrated, Carlo Pietrangeli, director-general of the Pontifical Museums and Galleries, decided to return eight of the works to the places that had been reserved for them and to hang them on their original hooks, which remained.

The two that once hung on the wall that now bears Michelangelo's "Last Judgment" did not go on display. One is at the Metropolitan Museum in New York with the loan exhibition of Vatican treasures, and the other is undergoing restoration.

But those that are being shown sparkle in the warm greens and blues brought back to life by the Vatican's restorers. Together with

those of Michelangelo's frescoes that have recently been restored, they give to the Sistine Chapel a glow that makes even those familiar with its splendor blink.

For reasons that were not explained, however, the Vatican has chosen not to announce to visitors what it is they are seeing and how exceptional is the event. Guide books published after the 16th century do not mention the tapestries,

and no sign or announcement informs the tourists. The show was announced to the press but received scant notice here. On Saturday the tapestries will be returned to the museum.

Raphael and his students prepared the cartoons, as the drawings from which the tapestries were woven are called, in 1515-16, and the works were woven in Brussels in silk, wool and gilded silver thread.

## Kissinger, Citing Gains by Russia, Backs Major Shift in Arms Talks

By Henry Tanner  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Henry A. Kissinger, in a rare admission of mistaken judgment, said Tuesday that the Nixon administration, in which he served as secretary of state had "underestimated the speed" with which the Soviet Union would be able to catch up with the United States in the development of multiple warheads for its intercontinental ballistic missiles.

"We thought we had 10 years," Mr. Kissinger said at a news conference, citing this as one of the main reasons why the United States, in the many years of negotiations for strategic arms limitation agreements, has been seeking a limitation on Soviet and U.S. launching vehicles but not on the number of warheads.

Mr. Kissinger now advocates a radical change in the U.S. approach to nuclear arms control. He says U.S. efforts should be directed at reducing the number of warheads and persuading the Soviet Union to join the United States in shifting to a force of single-warhead missiles.

He says the United States should make this shift unilaterally if the Soviet Union refuses to follow suit.

He first went public with his new proposal in an article in the latest issue of Time magazine. He elaborated on it in answer to questions at Tuesday's news conference, which was sponsored by the Executive Club of France. He addressed members of the club later in the day.

He also met privately with President Francois Mitterrand, Mr. Kissinger emphasized that

he was speaking as a private person and that his proposal did not have the blessing of the Reagan administration. But he also said that the administration did not seem to be "outraged" by the proposal and he added that he had talked it over with experts who found it sound.

There has been no reaction from the Soviet Union. "They may decide to ignore it, which would be depressing for me," he said.

In Time magazine and again at the news conference, the former secretary argued that the approach to nuclear arms control followed in the first treaty on U.S. and Soviet weapons — limiting the number of launching vehicles but permitting each launcher to carry an unlimited number of warheads — had not reduced but actually increased the first-strike capacity of the superpowers and thus sharpened "the danger of automaticity that might include rational control."

The greater the number of warheads and the lower the number of launching vehicles that may serve as targets, the more certain the attacking side may feel that it would be able to destroy most of the enemy's launchers in a first strike and thus eliminate the possibility of retaliation.

The gist of Mr. Kissinger's proposal, according to his article in Time magazine, is this:

• The United States would make a fundamental decision to shift to single warheads, if possible under an agreement negotiated with the Soviet Union.

• If the Russians refuse such an agreement, the United States would make the shift unilaterally, making the size of its single-warhead force depend on the number of warheads in the Soviet force.

• The United States would begin deploying its MX missiles, a large missile with 10 warheads, in 1986 but would agree to postpone this if by 1986 the Russians agreed to destroy their SS-18s, which can carry up to 10 warheads, over a three-year period.

• Both sides would then begin to dismantle their multiple-warhead missile forces.

In answer to a question at the news conference, Mr. Kissinger said that nuclear arms control experts had agreed with him that verification of such an agreement was possible and that the proposal therefore was realistic.

"You cannot take a multiple-warhead weapon and declare it a single-warhead weapon," he said. "Both sides would have to build new single-warhead weapons."

He added that if one side wanted to put multiple warheads on these single-warhead weapons it would have to make a test that could be verified and would take several years.

Mr. Kissinger said in answer to another question that there was no connection between his proposal and the controversy over the planned deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

With Chancellor Helmut Kohl committed to deploying U.S. Pershing-2 intermediate missiles if necessary by the end of this year, Mr. Kissinger predicted that the Geneva talks on this issue were likely to make progress.

### INSIDE

■ The U.S. military is ordered to integrate plans for using nuclear arms. Page 3.

■ John Lennon was followed by the FBI as a suspected anti-Nixon activist in 1972, files show. Page 3.

■ The Tories trail in a forthcoming British by-election, according to polls. Page 6.

INSIGHTS  
■ Czechoslovakia, perhaps the most stagnant of the Soviet satellites, may be entering a period of cautious reform. Page 7.

### To Our Readers

■ Because of technical problems at The Associated Press in New York, closing prices on the New York and American stock exchanges are not available for this edition.

## NATO Session Reportedly Backs Zero Option

United Press International

VILAMOURA, Portugal — NATO defense ministers have unanimously supported President Ronald Reagan's call for the elimination of all intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe, but some pressed for a compromise if that proves unattainable, a senior U.S. defense official said Tuesday.

At a two-day meeting of NATO's nuclear planning group, the ministers agreed "that the total elimination of an entire category of weapons is far and away the outcome desired," the official said.

The issue was, he added, how can we elicit a more forthcoming response from the Soviet Union? Moscow has rejected Mr. Reagan's so-called "zero option" proposal, which calls on the Soviet Union to destroy 600 intermediate-

range missiles targeted on Western Europe in exchange for a NATO agreement not to deploy 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe starting in December.

"A number of countries believe an interim solution, with the zero option as the ultimate objective, would be useful in the near future," the official said.

Such a solution would allow the Soviet Union to keep some of its intermediate-range missiles in exchange for a reduced deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles.

The U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, said that President Reagan is studying the possibility of an interim agreement, and he urged the five European nations that would have the missiles to continue plans to deploy them as scheduled, conference sources said. The countries are Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands.

The official said Mr. Andropov's proposal met none of the criteria for balanced and secure arms re-

ductions laid down by Mr. Reagan. He said it would leave the Soviet Union with more SS-20 missiles than it had before the Geneva talks began in the fall of 1981. The SS-20 has a range of more than 3,000 miles (4,828 kilometers).

Mr. Weinberger told fellow ministers that the Soviet Union had several times in recent years claimed a military balance existed in Europe already. Since it had continued to deploy SS-20 missiles while NATO did nothing, it was clear a balance did not exist, Mr. Weinberger said.

Some European ministers argued that if Mr. Reagan put forward a compromise at Geneva "it would help dramatize the fact that the lack of movement has been caused by the Soviet failure to make a serious counterproposal to the zero option," the U.S. official said.

Several European countries are eager for the United States to put forward a compromise proposal before the Geneva talks on the limitation of intermediate-range nuclear forces adjourn at the end of this month.

The U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, said that President Reagan is studying the possibility of an interim agreement, and he urged the five European nations that would have the missiles to continue plans to deploy them as scheduled, conference sources said. The countries are Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands.

The official said Mr. Andropov's proposal met none of the criteria for balanced and secure arms re-



## Managua Says It Fears War, Seeks UN Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
MANAGUA — Nicaragua, warning of the danger of war with Honduras, called Tuesday for an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council to denounce an invasion by rightist rebels allegedly backed by the United States.

On Monday, Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra said that 1,200 former guardsmen loyal to the late dictator Anastasio Somoza were attacking on two fronts, with 1,000 in the mountains of northern Jinotega and Nueva Segovia provinces and 200 in central Matagalpa, about 90 miles (145 kilometers) north of Managua.

Mr. Ortega said: "Really, the danger does not exist in the penetration of Nicaraguan territory by genocidal guardsmen who are now being defeated, but in the danger of a war with Honduras."

Leopoldo Rivas Alfaro, the Sandinista deputy defense minister, said 205 rebels had been killed and 104 wounded in the last two months while the Sandinista Army had suffered 97 casualties, including 57 troops killed.

A clandestine radio broadcast Monday by the rebels claimed they had killed 200 Sandinista soldiers since early March and had captured two towns within 50 miles of Managua. Nicaragua has denied the towns have been captured.

Roger Cabreraz, the assistant Sandinista police chief, said Tuesday the Milca S.A. Bottling Co., which bottles Coca-Cola in Nicaragua, had been seized. He accused

its former director, Adolfo Calvo Porocarrero, chief of the opposition Nicaraguan Democratic Front, of taking money out of the company to assist the rightist rebels.

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a member of the ruling Sandinista junta, said Nicaragua would take its case against the "new imperialist aggression" from Honduras to the Security Council.

Diplomats said Nicaragua's ambassador to the United Nations, Javier Chamorro, was meeting with the current chairman of the Security Council, John Thomson of Britain, to request the emergency meeting.

Victor Tinoco, assistant foreign minister, also called for an urgent meeting of the movement of non-aligned nations, according to the government-run radio station.

Mr. Ortega said at a news conference Monday: "North American imperialism wants all of this to culminate in a war with the army of Honduras. These are very dangerous steps. Our tanks, our planes, our army will defeat them."

He said the situation was grave because the Honduran Army was massing along the border. Honduras made no immediate comment on the charge.

The Sandinista government has long maintained that the United States is trying to bait it into a war with Honduras to set up a pretext to move in and topple the leftist regime.

## Russians Pay London Taxes After Dispute

The Associated Press  
LONDON — The London borough of Camden won a 13-year battle Tuesday to recover £517,580 (\$760,842) in property taxes owed by the Soviet Trade Delegation office in Highgate, a spokesman for Camden's municipal council said.

"My bag is full of rubles — we've got the money," the council leader, Phil Turner, said after a meeting with Malcolm Rifkind, an undersecretary at the Foreign Office.

Mr. Turner said Mr. Rifkind told him a Foreign Office delegation sent to Moscow last month agreed with Soviet officials that their trade office should pay 60 percent and the Foreign Office 40 percent of the taxes owed since 1968. No reason was given for this division.

The council had been prepared to sue the Soviet delegation, which claimed diplomatic immunity from the borough's taxes. Mr. Turner said. The council postponed the court action while the Foreign Office negotiated.

Pope Names Archbishops  
The Associated Press  
VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II named Silvano Piovanelli, 59, Tuesday as archbishop of Florence, and Enrico Manfredini, 61, as archbishop of Bologna.

## Polish Food Shortage Is Said to Be Solvable

By Ward Sinclair  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — Poland's food production and distribution system has deteriorated rapidly since martial law was invoked in December 1981, but it can be shored up by the government with relative ease, according to a team of U.S. agricultural experts.

The team's report, prepared after an annual on-the-scene study of the Polish farm situation last fall, was released Monday by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, which underwrote the project.

The researchers, led by Dr. Norman E. Borlaug, a Nobel laureate for his work in wheat-breeding techniques, visited farms and talked with dozens of agriculture officials in a study sanctioned by the Polish government. The report was written by J.B. Penn, an agricultural economist from McLean, Virginia.

Dr. Borlaug's team found across-the-board food production declines, due in large part to government disorganization: an inability to import vital grains for livestock feeding, as well as chemicals and spare parts; bureaucratic confusion and fragmentation of research and educational efforts.

Unless quick changes are made, the U.S. observers said, further erosion in the quantity and quality of food — a decline that began about a decade ago — is inevitable and will contribute to further political dissatisfaction and unrest.

But the team said the Polish government, although critically limited in importing feed and services because of its lack of hard currency, can ease the situation by taking a series of inexpensive steps to bolster domestic production and distribution.

The team's chief recommendation was that Poland adopt a "forced pace" farm production campaign, a technique used in other food-deficient countries, to tailor the nation's most critical food needs with the farming regions best suited to respond.

But to achieve this, the report said, the Polish government will have to abandon its fragmented academic and research approaches to farming and create teams of highly trained professionals to deal with all aspects of agriculture in a given region.

The report also suggested that the credit-short government could obtain some of its most urgently needed farm chemicals, equipment and parts, animal medical supplies and high-protein livestock feed through creative new trade or barter arrangements.

Dr. Borlaug and his colleagues traced Poland's current agricultural problems from 1974, when the government put a higher priority on aid to the less-efficient socialist farming sector. Private agriculture, which accounts for the bulk of Polish food production, immediately began to stagnate with this policy shift, the report said.

For the future, the report called Poland's productive potential "impressive," but it said that private farmers, who own a majority of the agricultural land, must be given greater incentives to produce and that the research and education systems must be restructured.

## Dump Firm Shuts Toxic Site in Ohio

Illinois Files Suit, Charging a Cover-Up  
By Raymond Bonner  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Waste Management Inc. of Oak Brook, Illinois, announced that it has shut its largest hazardous waste disposal site in Ohio after discovering that 135,000 gallons of toxic chemicals were improperly stored there.

At the same time Monday, Waste Management, the world's largest toxic waste disposal company, named an unidentified independent counsel to "investigate various allegations that have been made" about its operations.

Meanwhile, the Illinois attorney general, Neil F. Hartigan, filed a \$1.1-million civil lawsuit against the company, charging it with illegally disposing of 400,000 gallons of toxic chemicals at its disposal site in Calumet City, Illinois. Mr. Hartigan also charged that the company had "consciously schemed to withhold" from the state information about toxic chemicals it was dumping there.

"This cover-up of illegal activities is a case of utter corporate irresponsibility," Mr. Hartigan said.

Waste Management officials declined to comment Monday on the lawsuit, which was filed in Cook County Circuit Court.

Also Monday, investigators from the Securities and Exchange Commission contacted the company as part of an informal inquiry to determine whether it had violated federal securities regulations by failing to report expenses it might have to incur to bring its operations into compliance with state and federal environmental laws.

Monday's actions by the company and the governmental authorities came after The New York Times reported the accounts of four former employees who said the company was violating environmental laws at four of its toxic waste sites, including the one at Vickery, Ohio, that was shut Monday.

Waste Management, which is the major hauler of hazardous wastes for the Defense Department, operates about 20 toxic waste sites around the United States.

Regarding the Vickery shutdown, the company said Monday that the PCB-contaminated oil waste was brought to the site two and a half years ago. It said it "undertook an immediate investigation upon learning of the contaminated oil last Thursday."

A former chemist at the Vickery site, Peter Phung, had charged that the company failed to test wastes adequately before disposing of them and that it had accepted PCB-contaminated wastes for which it had no permit.

In response to reporters' questions last Thursday, Harold Gershowitz, senior vice president of Waste Management, and J. Steven Bergerson, the company's general counsel, denied Mr. Phung's allegations and called him a disgruntled former employee with an interest in harming the company. Mr. Phung has filed a lawsuit maintaining that he was illegally dismissed by the company in April 1981 because he had continually protested what he thought were illegal dumping practices.

The Illinois attorney general's civil lawsuit pertains to the company's dumping at its largest hazardous waste site, at Calumet City. According to the suit, in 1980 the company disposed of 400,000 gallons of toxic wastes for which it did not have a permit.

The wastes contained dichlorobenzene, DCB, and other chemicals that are suspected carcinogens, the attorney general's office said.

Mr. Hartigan also charged that the company had "consciously and by deception and omission" tried to conceal the disposals by failing to file scores of shipping documents with the state as required by law.

Also named as a defendant in the Illinois lawsuit was Bofors Nobel Inc., a chemical manufacturing company in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Bonn Coalition Accord Reported

BONN (Reuters) — West Germany's governing parties reached agreement on the terms of a continued coalition under Chancellor Helmut Kohl here Tuesday night after a week of negotiations, party delegation sources said.

The final points on which Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union and its sister party, the Christian Social Union, came to an accord with the Free Democratic Party were foreign policy and security.

The sources said the two sides earlier had compromised on the question of a supplementary tax on higher incomes and also agreed to complete the Main-Danube canal linking the Black Sea with the North Sea. The Christian Social Union, led by Franz Josef Strauss, managed to overcome the Free Democrats' opposition to completion of the canal.

### Senate Clears Way on Benefits Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate, criticized by President Ronald Reagan, put aside a fight over the withholding of a 10-percent tax on interest and dividends to clear the way Tuesday for action on a \$165-billion Social Security rescue bill and jobless benefits for 1.6 million people.

By 54-43, the Senate defeated a maneuver by Sen. John Melcher, Democrat of Montana, that would have kept alive the debate over his amendment, which would delay withholding six months, from July 1 to Jan. 1. The vote delays the debate over withholding, probably until next month.

The Republican leadership warned that if the withholding amendment were attached to the Social Security bill, the bill would not be passed. Up to 1.6 million jobless people will run out of unemployment compensation unless Congress completes action on the bill before March 31.

### Reagan Assails Banks' Campaign

WASHINGTON (WP) — President Ronald Reagan denounced the banking industry Tuesday for obstructing the Social Security package in an effort to repeal the interest and dividend withholding law.

Robert J. Dole of Kansas, the Republican chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said after a meeting that Mr. Reagan, "in one of the rare times I've seen him really disgusted, threw down his glasses and said he's had it up to his knickers with the bankers in this country."

In a statement earlier Tuesday, the president said the \$165-billion package to rescue Social Security "cannot be permitted" to be delayed by the obstructionist tactics of a Washington lobby and its congressional friends. The Senate is considering an amendment to delay imposing tax withholding on interest and dividends for six months, until Jan. 1.

### Sweden Reports New Sub Incident

STOCKHOLM (UPI) — A foreign submarine traveling on the surface was detected in Swedish territorial waters south of Stockholm on Tuesday morning, a defense staff spokesman said.

The submarine was seen by coastal artillery personnel at the island of Melesta, in the southern part of Stockholm's archipelago, the officer said. "The latest information is that the top of the conning tower and the periscope was seen," he said. "There was a further contact in mid-morning in the area."

"It was sailing southward, along the coast," another naval official said. The vessel was seen 20 miles south of the secret Swedish naval base at Muskö, the scene of a fruitless two-week submarine hunt last autumn.

### Soviet Aide Curtails Hungary Trip

MOSCOW (Combined Dispatches) — Defense Minister Dimitri Ustinov, who left Moscow for Budapest on Tuesday morning, returned unexpectedly to Moscow the same day.

Tass, the Soviet news agency, said Marshal Ustinov met with the Hungarian leader, Janos Kadar, on "furthering all-round Soviet-Hungarian relations and on some important issues of cooperation between the armed forces." There was no explanation for the shortening of the visit.

Mr. Ustinov made his trip as the Soviet prime minister, Nikolai A. Tikhonov, and his Yugoslav counterpart, Milka Planinc, agreed Tuesday in Belgrade to sign a declaration on long-term cooperation that should strengthen Moscow's status as Yugoslavia's leading trading partner.

### Italian Wounded in Lebanon Dies

ROME (Combined Dispatches) — An Italian soldier wounded last week in an attack on the multinational peace-keeping force in Beirut died Tuesday, hospital officials said. Nine members of the Italian contingent were wounded on March 15 when their patrol came under fire from rocket-propelled grenades by unknown attackers.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli Army spokesman reported that five Israeli soldiers were wounded Tuesday by anti-personnel mines in Lebanon's Chuf mountains near Beirut.

### Mauroy Is Reappointed

(Continued from Page 1)  
not assured after the first round of nationwide municipal elections on March 6.

It was not immediately clear why Mr. Mauroy decided to renege on his promise. No explanations were given by Mr. Yauzelle when he made the announcement to reporters on the steps of the Elysee Palace.

French political analysts said Tuesday evening that Mr. Mauroy presented advantages to Mr. Mitterrand, such as his long political experience and popularity within the Socialist Party, along with disadvantages; his image was somewhat tarnished, analysts said, by recent declarations in which he said that the worst of France's economic problems "were behind us" and that he would not preside over the nation's third devaluation of its currency.

Jacques Delors, who until Tuesday had been finance minister, was widely considered as the likely successor to Mr. Mauroy as recently as Sunday afternoon, according to the analysts who cited sources close to the prime minister. At that time, Mr. Delors was negotiating the 2.5-percent franc devaluation as part of a realignment of the European Monetary System.

The relatively modest devaluation was widely viewed as something of a victory for Mr. Delors, who had taken a tough line with the West German government. "He appeared as if he were getting ready to be something more than a finance minister," said a longtime observer of Mr. Delors.

Behind-the-scenes consultations were held Tuesday between Mr. Mauroy and those he was considering for posts in the government. The prime minister also held talks with Georges Marchais, general secretary of the Communist Party, regarding participation of Communists in the government.

Late Tuesday evening, senior leaders of the Communist Party were meeting at party headquarters in Paris, reportedly to discuss their participation; there were four Communists in the outgoing government. According to unconfirmed reports, some of the leaders consider some of the austerity measures contemplated by Mr. Mitterrand as being too severe for low-income groups.

Mr. Mitterrand decided to retain Mr. Mauroy as prime minister mainly to maintain continuity, but political observers also noted that Mr. Mauroy, a former history teacher, is respected by the president.

Another goal of the government will be to reassure the French and international business and banking community about modifications in policy.

## EC Focuses On Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)

West Germany but they are now behind us." Later he said that the two capitals would seek to build upon their truce by holding a series of ministerial meetings to defuse future disagreements.

On relations with the United States, Mr. Kohl said the current dispute over agriculture trade subsidies, as Europe and the United States compete to find markets for their grain surpluses, will lead to "hard and tough negotiations but I hope these will prove to be talks among friends."

Negotiations to work out an orderly sharing of the markets are expected to resume in April in an effort to reach an agreement before the Williamsburg summit meeting.

A solution is not going to be easy," said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain. "There are only a few markets in the world where you can sell grain surpluses."

"We are particularly anxious not to get into a situation of competitive subsidies because that would be absolutely ridiculous," she said, referring to the United States. A prime cause of the trade pressures faced by American farmers, she suggested, derived from "an unduly strong dollar."

Mr. Mitterrand, who declined to speak with reporters and left hastily for Paris to restructure his government, was known to have pressed during the summit talks for tough measures to prevent the United States and Japan from making too many inroads into European markets.

But other participants insisted on calling for a "strengthening of world trade" as part of an integrated policy designed "to bring about a favorable climate of sales possibilities without renewed inflation."

On the Middle East, the European leaders backed President Reagan's peace initiative calling for a confederation between the West Bank and Jordan and "welcomed the discussions between Jordan and the PLO."

The summit communiqué said that "a lasting peace can only be built on the right to a secure existence for all states in the region including Israel, and justice for all peoples, including the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination with all that this implies."

In addition to trade and the Middle East, the community's 10 leaders discussed the problem of youth unemployment, environmental troubles caused by acid rain and the need to achieve a mutual recognition of diplomas so that Europeans can practice their professions where they choose.

## 60 Die in Bridge Collapse

ISHURDI, Bangladesh — About 60 persons were reported killed Tuesday when a railroad bridge near here collapsed, hurling two cars of a passenger train into a dry river bed 75 feet (about 25 meters) below.

The Associated Press

# March 23rd, 1983 Sheraton goes Italian

## Sheraton Roma Hotel

All that a de luxe hotel can give you and even more.



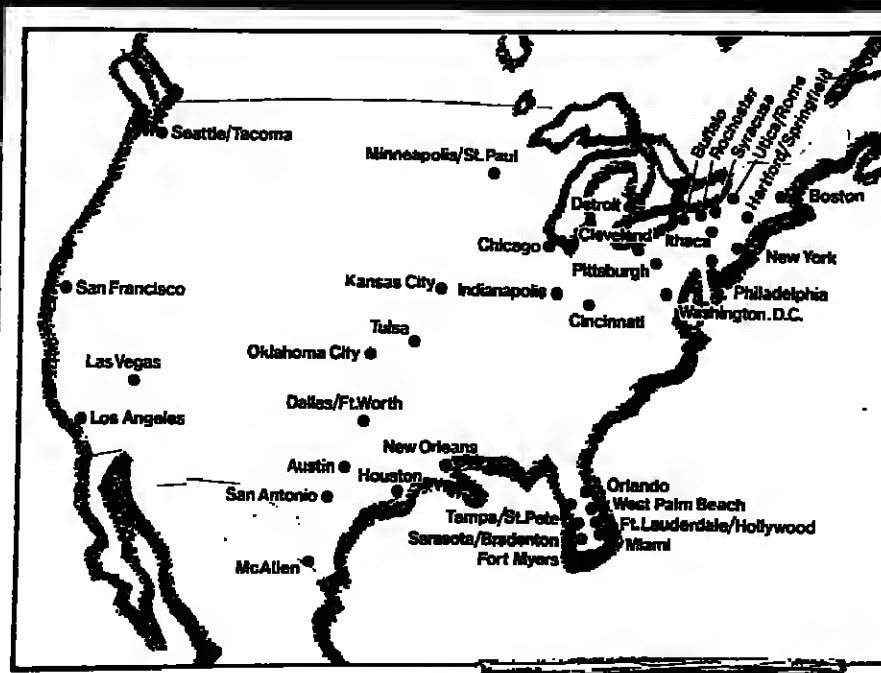
18 suites, 2 presidential apartments, 680 double rooms, a convention hall for over 2,000 people, 21 meeting rooms, a banquet hall for 1,400 guests, two restaurants, a bar, a discotheque... no other luxury hotel in Italy can offer you all the facilities available at the Sheraton Roma Hotel. For instance, if you like sports, the Sheraton Roma Hotel has tennis and squash courts, a jogging track, a heated swimming pool, a sauna and Turkish baths. And there's even more. If you travel with Alitalia, you'll find an Alitalia check-in point at the Sheraton Roma Hotel, to help you check-in quickly and conveniently.

It only takes minutes to get from the Sheraton Roma Hotel to the city centre or to Fiumicino airport. For reservations at the Sheraton Roma Hotel or at other Sheraton Hotels worldwide, please call the local Sheraton Reservations Office, or your Travel Agent.

At the time of the opening of the hotel the discotheque and the squash courts may not be operational.

## Sheraton Roma Hotel

SHERATON HOTELS & INNS, WORLDWIDE  
VIALE DEL PATTINAGGIO - 00144 ROMA, ITALY  
Telephone Rome: (06) 5453 - Telex Sherom-I - 614223



Starting April 24th.

# Pan Am. More of the USA from more of Europe.

New services from Brussels, Milan\*, Stuttgart, Dubrovnik and Zagreb to over 40 U.S. cities.

Call your Travel Agent or your nearest Pan Am office.

## Pan Am. You Can't Beat the Experience.

\*Subject to government approval.



## U.S. Military Ordered To Integrate Plans for Using Nuclear Arms

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Casper W. Weinberger has ordered the military services to integrate plans for employing nuclear weapons with their plans for fighting a conventional war, according to a new directive.

The directive, known as Fiscal Year 1985-1989 Defense Guidance, also directed a new emphasis on chemical arms and on development of nuclear-powered weapons.

The Defense Guidance further directed that the administration plan for a deep underground base for the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

A presidential commission is currently studying a surface base that would be acceptable to Congress.

At the other end of the spectrum, the Defense Guidance instructed the military services to enlarge their forces for special operations such as commando raids, guerrilla warfare, and counterterrorism.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff were directed to devise a new doctrine for such tasks.

Overall, the directive's five-year budget plan calls for increasing spending for each of the military services by more than 80 percent in constant dollars between 1983 and 1989.

The navy, expanding from 13 to 15 aircraft carrier groups, would get the largest slice.

Even with those increases, the guidance revealed a continuing rift between the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Pentagon's senior civilian leaders.

The military officers asserted that a force far larger than that currently planned would be needed to fulfill the administration's ambitious strategy.

Mr. Weinberger's program calls for army divisions to remain at 16 while the Joint Chiefs recommended 23; instead of the planned 15 navy carriers, the top military men supposed 24; air force tactical fighter wings should rise from 27 to 44, the chiefs said.

The planning directive, Mr. Weinberger said, was the "authoritative statement of Department of Defense policy, strategy, force planning, resource planning, and fiscal guidance" for the coming five years. The document was drawn up to guide preparation of the 1985 military budget.

This Defense Guidance is the second written under Mr. Weinberger's supervision. The first, a year ago, provided the foundation for the administration's military policy; the new guidance refined that and shifted emphasis in some areas.

A senior official familiar with the drafting of the directive said that last year's sought to stimulate military leaders into fresh thinking about the threat from the Soviet Union. The new guidance, he said, was intended to exert restraint.

He said the directive in the 106-page document had been toned down. It also appeared to have been revised in an effort to preclude the criticism that arose after

the first Defense Guidance became public knowledge last spring.

At that time, Mr. Weinberger established a policy under which the United States would prepare to fight a protracted nuclear war with the Soviet Union if deterrence failed. That policy was refined and expanded in the new guidance, though in less vivid terms.

The departure in nuclear doctrine was the order to integrate plans for using long, medium, and even short-range nuclear weapons so that the president, if necessary, could "execute controlled-response options."

"Our nuclear forces must be governed by a single coherent policy," Defense Guidance said. It noted that the Soviet Union has not isolated the role of long-range nuclear weapons from those of other nuclear arms.

The call for integrating nuclear weapons appeared to be another step in the evolution of the doctrine governing nuclear weapons that has moved over the last 30 years from massive retaliation to flexible responses.

Mr. Weinberger's instructions also came as the U.S. has begun to deploy a new generation of medium-range missiles that fly about 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometers). They include Pershing-2 ballistic missiles, which are to be deployed in Europe late this year, and the ground-launched and sea-launched cruise missiles.

Plans for deploying 108 Pershing-2s and 464 cruise missiles in Europe over the next four years have been repeatedly protested there.

For years, attack plans for intercontinental missiles, long-range bombers, and submarines armed with long-range missiles have been coordinated in a Single Integrated Operational Plan. Under the new directive, those weapons "capable of executing nonstrategic nuclear options may be tasked for those missions."

The new emphasis on chemical arms was both defensive and offensive. The planning directive said U.S. forces will be equipped and trained to "sustain activities for at least 30 days" after chemical weapons have been used.

Conversely, the services were directed to be sure that they could "rapidly employ existing chemical munitions in retaliation worldwide by 1985." The air force and army were instructed to "develop binary chemical payloads" for the 1990s.

A binary chemical weapon keeps lethal agents separate until the projectile has been fired or the bomb dropped.

While the U.S. has conducted research into directed energy, the new Defense Guidance moved toward the development of weapons that would use electromagnetic energy concentrated into beams to destroy targets.

The air force was directed to conduct a space laser program, and the army, navy, and Marine Corps were all instructed to develop and evaluate laser weapons.

This year, the Defense Guidance instructed the services to have units tailored for special operations, such as the army's Green Berets, "immediately available."



Air force police at the Vandenberg Air Force Base in California arrest an anti-nuclear demonstrator.

## 415 Protesters Arrested in Rally At Missile-Testing Base in U.S.

The Associated Press

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, California — Air force security personnel detained 415 demonstrators during a protest against nuclear weapons at this missile-testing site, and security forces remained on alert Tuesday as the demonstrators vowed to confine acts of civil disobedience through Wednesday. Civil authorities arrested the detained protesters.

The demonstrators blocked Vandenberg's main gate Monday, and five or six protesters were captured at the Missile Assembly Building, about eight miles (13 kilometers) inside the base, Maj. Gen. Jack L. Watkins, the base commander said. He said 16 demonstrators were stopped inside the rugged, rural northern section of the base and 18 were picked up hiking along a high ridge at the base, 130 miles northwest of Los Angeles.

General Watkins said that military security officers were prepared for "large numbers" of demonstrators Tuesday. Pam Benda of the Nuclear Resistance Coalition said the protest would continue, "with some people trying to penetrate the base ... from the back country."

## Shultz Urges Senators To Boost Salvador Aid

By W. Dale Nelson

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz told a deeply divided Senate panel Tuesday that El Salvador urgently needs additional U.S. arms aid to keep the military situation from becoming desperate.

"Time is important," Mr. Shultz said in testimony before the Foreign Operations subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee. "The military situation is not desperate, but could become so if we fail to help."

The subcommittee had begun deliberations on President Ronald Reagan's request for \$110 million in additional military aid for the El Salvador.

Senator Robert W. Kasten Jr., Republican of Wisconsin, the subcommittee chairman, told Mr. Shultz the panel would first take up the issue of the \$60 million already appropriated that the administration wants to divert to El Salvador from other foreign military aid programs.

Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, who wants to slash the request, joined Senators Nancy L. Kassebaum, Republican of Kansas, and Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, in proposing to cut the president's request for \$110 million to \$23.7 million and in calling for unconditional negotiations between the Salvadoran government and the rebels.

Mr. Shultz reiterated the administration's support for negotiations aimed at getting the rebels to participate in the elections in December in El Salvador, but said "we will not support negotiations that short-circuit the democratic process and carve up power behind the people's back."

He also said discussions are now under way on the possibility of a meeting of foreign ministers from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala, with foreign ministers of Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela attending as observers.

Mr. Inouye, the ranking Democrat on the Foreign Operations subcommittee, said Monday that he understood from talking with State Department officials that the president might scale back his request. The State Department, however, has flatly denied that is being considered.

The proposal would limit the number of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador to 55, a limit that the administration set for itself, Mr. Inouye said. "Any expansion beyond that would be translated by most Americans as American involvement in expanding warfare. We are not abandoning the people there," he said. "We are hoping that a nonmilitary solution can be achieved."

under way on the possibility of a meeting of foreign ministers from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala, with foreign ministers of Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela attending as observers.

Mr. Inouye, the ranking Democrat on the Foreign Operations subcommittee, said Monday that he understood from talking with State Department officials that the president might scale back his request. The State Department, however, has flatly denied that is being considered.

The proposal would limit the number of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador to 55, a limit that the administration set for itself, Mr. Inouye said. "Any expansion beyond that would be translated by most Americans as American involvement in expanding warfare. We are not abandoning the people there," he said. "We are hoping that a nonmilitary solution can be achieved."

Mr. Inouye, the ranking Democrat on the Foreign Operations subcommittee, said Monday that he understood from talking with State Department officials that the president might scale back his request. The State Department, however, has flatly denied that is being considered.

The proposal would limit the number of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador to 55, a limit that the administration set for itself, Mr. Inouye said. "Any expansion beyond that would be translated by most Americans as American involvement in expanding warfare. We are not abandoning the people there," he said. "We are hoping that a nonmilitary solution can be achieved."

Mr. Inouye, the ranking Democrat on the Foreign Operations subcommittee, said Monday that he understood from talking with State Department officials that the president might scale back his request. The State Department, however, has flatly denied that is being considered.

The proposal would limit the number of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador to 55, a limit that the administration set for itself, Mr. Inouye said. "Any expansion beyond that would be translated by most Americans as American involvement in expanding warfare. We are not abandoning the people there," he said. "We are hoping that a nonmilitary solution can be achieved."

Mr. Inouye, the ranking Democrat on the Foreign Operations subcommittee, said Monday that he understood from talking with State Department officials that the president might scale back his request. The State Department, however, has flatly denied that is being considered.

The proposal would limit the number of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador to 55, a limit that the administration set for itself, Mr. Inouye said. "Any expansion beyond that would be translated by most Americans as American involvement in expanding warfare. We are not abandoning the people there," he said. "We are hoping that a nonmilitary solution can be achieved."

Mr. Inouye, the ranking Democrat on the Foreign Operations subcommittee, said Monday that he understood from talking with State Department officials that the president might scale back his request. The State Department, however, has flatly denied that is being considered.

## FBI Followed Lennon As Anti-Nixon Activist In 1972, Files Show

By Roxane Arnold

Los Angeles Times Service

IRVINE, California — FBI agents followed John Lennon, the former Beatle, for months before the 1972 Republican convention, fearing that he was about to lead a demonstration against President Richard M. Nixon, according to previously released government documents.

They hoped to arrest Lennon on drug charges or otherwise "neutralize" him so that he could be deported, according to the documents.

Lennon was shot to death in New York on Dec. 8, 1980. Mark David Chapman, then 25, was convicted of his slaying.

FBI agents monitored the singer's public appearances, kept tabs on his private life and strongly suggested at one point that he be arrested if at all possible on possession of narcotics charges, so "that he would become more likely to be immediately deportable," according to FBI and immigration files released under the U.S. Freedom of Information Act.

At the time, Lennon's records were selling in the millions, his rhetoric was increasingly anti-war and he was fighting deportation because of a conviction in England four years before for possession of marijuana.

Included in the FBI file are some of Lennon's anti-war lyrics, concert reviews, copies of counterculture publications that linked his name to a Democratic presidential candidate, George S. McGovern, and copies of secret memos and FBI reports that were distributed to bureaus across the country. J. Edgar Hoover, a White House special assistant, immigration authorities, State Department officials and the CIA also received communications.

According to an FBI report, Lennon was associated with a group known as the Election Year Strategy Information Center whose purpose was to disrupt the Republican convention, scheduled for San Diego but eventually held in Miami.

In a memo on April 10, after Lennon's deportation case had stalled, Hoover wrote: "In view of subject's avowed intention to engage in disruptive activities surrounding [the convention], New York office will be responsible for closely following his activities until time of actual deportation."

An April 21 memo from an agent to Edward S. Miller, who headed the FBI's intelligence division, confirmed that Lennon's moves were "being closely followed and any information developed indicating violation of federal laws" was to be sent to appropriate law enforcement officials to "neutralize" the singer.

Lennon, who was then engaged in fighting his deportation, did not go to Miami for the conference.

The files were requested by Jon Wiener, a history professor at the University of California, Irvine, for a book he is writing on Lennon and the politics of the 1960s. Much of the material released is heavily censored.

Because the material is believed to represent only a third of Lennon's file, Mr. Wiener and the American Civil Liberties Union said they would file a lawsuit in U.S. District Court in Los Angeles challenging the federal government's right to keep its files secret.

Mr. Wiener said: "What is most disturbing in all of this is the dimensions of what the government was doing. The government feared John Lennon, and Nixon devoted an incredible amount of government resources to try and get rid of him."

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon



John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

John Lennon

**GENEVA!**  
in the heart of Europe  
Shopping, excursions, arts and culture  
2 nights starting from 30.5\* B & B 55.5\* hotel...  
44.5\* B & B 137.5\* hotel...  
indicative value  
Geneva, so easy to reach!  
GENEVA TOURIST OFFICE  
HOTEL CONDOMINIUM  
100 Central Park South  
New York, New York 10019  
718-484-5153  
Telex 19-5205

*Come Home...to the Essex House...*  
...on Central Park South...  
preferred residence of an exciting international clientele for two generations...  
now a hotel condominium offering exquisite custom designed residential and corporate apartments. Prime location, assured privacy, complementary services. Low profile living in high-style elegance — an Essex House tradition for more than fifty years.  
**Marriott's ESSEX HOUSE**  
HOTEL CONDOMINIUM  
100 Central Park South  
New York, New York 10019  
718-484-5153  
Telex 19-5205

**WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT**  
ATTENTION UNUSUAL SHOWING TIMES  
OV: GAUMONT AMBASSADE (C) (C) (C) • HAUTEFEUILLE PATHE (C) (C) (C) (C)  
CLUNY PALACE (C) (C) (C) (C) • GAUMONT LES HALLES (C) (C) (C) (C)  
7 PARNASSIENS (C) (C) (C) (C)

NOMINATED FOR  
**11 ACADEMY AWARDS**  
Including  
**BEST PICTURE**  
★  
**Best Actor BEN KINGSLEY**  
★  
**Best Director RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH**  
**GANDHI**  
His triumph changed the world forever.  
RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH'S FILM "GANDHI"  
Starring BEN KINGSLEY • TREVOR HOWARD • JOHN MILES • MARTIN SHEEN  
"GANDHI" IS A FILM BY RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH. CASTING BY JOHN HUGHES. COSTUME DESIGNER: JUDITH M. HARRIS. MUSIC BY YOUNG RASCALS. EDITOR: JUDITH M. HARRIS. PRODUCTION DESIGNER: JUDITH M. HARRIS. EXECUTIVE PRODUCERS: JUDITH M. HARRIS. PRODUCED BY JUDITH M. HARRIS. WRITTEN BY JUDITH M. HARRIS. DIRECTED BY RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH.

## U.S. Drops Invitation To Panama's Leader

By Day Torgerson

Los Angeles Times Service

PANAMA CITY — The United States has informed General Roberto F. Arias, commander of the National Guard and the acknowledged political leader in Panama, that his planned visit to Washington is "not convenient" at this time.

The refusal to the successor of the late General Omar Torrijos, disclosed here Monday, followed his appointment last month that the U.S. ambassador to Panama was mediating in matters of internal security and should be replaced if he continued to do so.

Both the State Department and the White House have shown their firm backing for Ambassador Everett S. Briggs, who was accused by General Arias of talking to lower-ranking National Guard officers without the permission of the general's command. His letter characterized Mr. Briggs' actions as "unhappy... a search for classified information."

The change was included in a letter that was widely publicized here, even though the original never got to the U.S. Embassy. Dated Feb. 19, it referred to Mr. Briggs' meeting with guard officers in January and February and termed them "unacceptable" affecting Panama's national security.

Amid accusations in three pro-

National Guard newspapers for his "betrayal," the general informed the U.S. Embassy that he was ill and would not make the trip to Washington that had been planned for last week.

But then he informed the embassy that he was feeling better and would like to go to Washington after all. His invitation, as a military officer, had come from the Pentagon. Last week, the military attaché at the embassy passed on to National Guard headquarters the official U.S. response — that the invitation had been suspended because "it is not convenient at this time."

General Arias has made no comment, but a National Guard-controlled newspaper, *Manizaco*, once again editorialized in favor of the Pentagon charges on Monday, accusing Mr. Briggs of "not using appropriate conduct in approaching an institution as disciplined as the National Guard."

Disputing the charges, the U.S. Embassy said that Mr. Briggs, a veteran career officer, had made "courtesy calls" to National Guard officers in Colon and Boquete that were arranged under normal practice at a local level.

The bases upon which the tone, content and conclusions of the supposed letter rest are in error or represent distortions, the statement said.

General Arias has made no comment, but a National Guard-controlled newspaper, *Manizaco*, once again editorialized in favor of the Pentagon charges on Monday, accusing Mr. Briggs of "not using appropriate conduct in approaching an institution as disciplined as the National Guard."

Disputing the charges, the U.S. Embassy said that Mr. Briggs, a veteran career officer, had made "courtesy calls" to National Guard officers in Colon and Boquete that were arranged under normal practice at a local level.

The bases upon which the tone, content and conclusions of the supposed letter rest are in error or represent distortions, the statement said.

General Arias has made no comment, but a National Guard-controlled newspaper, *Manizaco*, once again editorialized in favor of the Pentagon charges on Monday, accusing Mr. Briggs of "not using appropriate conduct in approaching an institution as disciplined as the National Guard."

Disputing the charges, the U.S. Embassy said that Mr. Briggs, a veteran career officer, had made "courtesy calls" to National Guard officers in Colon and Boquete that were arranged under normal practice at a local level.

The bases upon which the tone, content and conclusions of the supposed letter rest are in error or represent distortions, the statement said.

General Arias has made no comment, but a National Guard-controlled newspaper, *Manizaco*, once again editorialized in favor of the Pentagon charges on Monday, accusing Mr. Briggs of "not using appropriate conduct in approaching an institution as disciplined as the National Guard."

Disputing the charges, the U.S. Embassy said that Mr. Briggs, a veteran career officer, had made "courtesy calls" to National Guard officers in Colon and Boquete that were arranged under normal practice at a local level.

The bases upon which the tone, content and conclusions of the supposed letter rest are in error or represent distortions, the statement said.

General Arias has made no comment, but a National Guard-controlled newspaper, *Manizaco*, once again editorialized in favor of the Pentagon charges on Monday, accusing Mr. Briggs of "not using appropriate conduct in approaching an institution as disciplined as the National Guard."

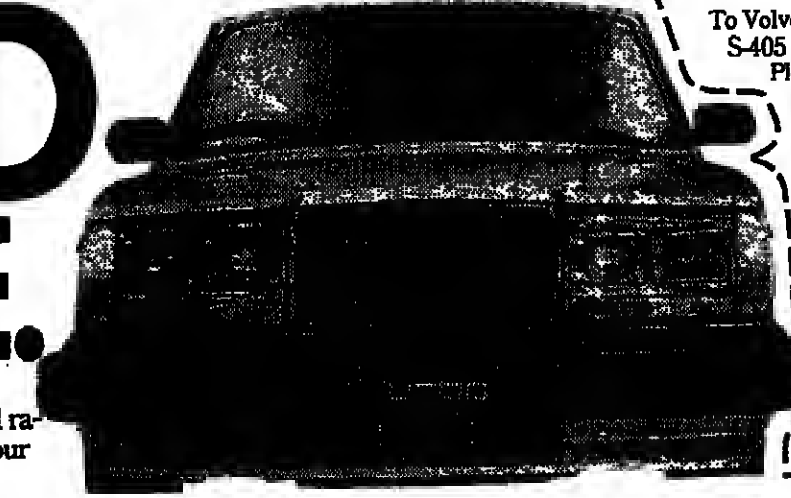
Disputing the charges, the U.S. Embassy said that Mr. Briggs, a veteran career officer, had made "courtesy calls" to National Guard officers in Colon and Boquete that were arranged under normal practice at a local level.

The bases upon which the tone, content and conclusions of the supposed letter rest are in error or represent distortions, the statement said.

# THE REWARD FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

Are you one of the busy people travelling around the world, working hard? Working or living abroad gives you the opportunity of buying a Volvo at a very advantageous price through Volvo Tourist & Diplomat Sales.

We take care of all paperwork. Except filling in this coupon. Please send us your coupon today, and you will rapidly get complete information about how to buy your Volvo through Tourist & Diplomat Sales.



To Volvo Car Corporation, Tourist & Diplomat Sales, S-405 08 Göteborg, Sweden.

Please send me more information on Volvo Tourist & Diplomat Sales.







# Cheysson Calls on U.S. to Do More To End the Worldwide Recession

By Jim Hoagland  
and Michael Dobbs  
Washington Post Service

PARIS — France's Socialist government wants the United States to show much energy and initiative in pulling Western Europe out of economic recession as it defends it from potential Soviet aggression.

In an interview, the French foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, called on the Reagan administration to take the lead in establishing "monetary order" in international affairs.

He described 1983 as "the most difficult year" for Western Europe since the end of World War II because of the simultaneous challenges of economic crisis and negotiations with the Soviet Union on deployment of nuclear weapons.

The importance attached by the 52-year-old foreign minister to U.S. leadership was surprising if viewed in the light of France's longstanding obsession with asserting its independence from the United States.

The change in emphasis reflects both the concern felt at what is seen as a marked shift in the European strategic balance in Moscow's favor since the days of de Gaulle and at France's deepening economic problems after three decades of relatively high growth.

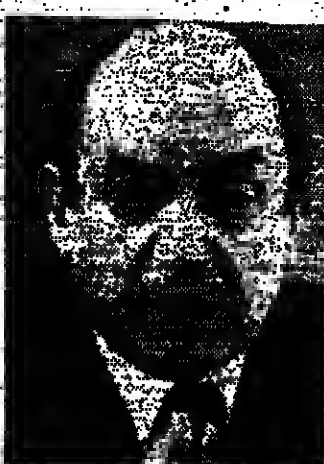
But while presenting a picture of French support for the United States on essential diplomatic and strategic issues, Mr. Cheysson also made clear that he was prepared for continued disagreements with Washington in what he suggested were nonvital areas.

He particularly criticized U.S. attempts to throttle back trade between Western Europe and the Soviet Union to weaken the Kremlin's military potential. This could become a major subject of contention at the Western economic summit conference at Williamsburg, Virginia, in May.

Among other points made by Mr. Cheysson during the interview Thursday in his office on the Quai d'Orsay were the following:

• France is concerned that the drop in oil prices, while welcome in principle, could lead to problems because of the fall in purchasing power of oil-producing nations.

• French-U.S. relations have improved during the past 18 months, with the United States



Claude Cheysson

overcoming much of its initial mistrust of a Socialist government, which includes Communist ministers as junior coalition allies.

• President Ronald Reagan should play tough with the Kremlin by continuing to insist in public on his "zero option" proposal for dismantling all intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe while being prepared to negotiate a compromise deal with the Russians in private.

Mr. Cheysson used France's own economic experience since the left's election victory of May 1981 to illustrate his argument that the worldwide recession could only be overcome by joint international efforts.

"We French tried immediately after the change of majority to enter into limited growth, within the national boundaries, and it failed," he said. "Oh, it gave some returns, limited, returns which we allocated exclusively to the poorest ones."

"But it has shown very clearly that the price to pay for such very limited growth is very high in terms of inflation, balance of payments and, therefore, indebtedness. That can't be done twice by any country, and the impact is far, far short of the objective. So it has to be taken in a larger dimension and for the preferred dimension is Europe."

The most important issues, he said, "must be dealt with at world level, which means with the complete support of the Americans."

"The States is still the most powerful country," he said, adding that it "has in itself the best reserves, the best potential, human and economic, the best unused capacities."

"So if you don't take the lead I don't know how it's going to work," he said.

Mr. Cheysson said that he was puzzled by the contrast between the risks that the United States was

prepared to take in exercising its international security responsibilities and its apparent preference for leaving management of the world economy to market forces.

"You should realize that your world responsibility is to be expressed not only in security terms," he said, adding: "Monetary order is as important as the security order and the defense order. Monetary order is in your hands."

Asked about the effect of the reduction in oil prices, Mr. Cheysson said he was not "jumping for joy" even though he recognized the short-term benefits for oil importers such as France.

He predicted that the price drop would cut the purchasing power of the oil-producing countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union, by \$100 billion a year. While some of this money could be invested in other fields, a large part would represent a direct cut in the world's purchasing power.

A coordinated expansion of the world's economy along the lines advocated by Mr. Cheysson is particularly important for France because it represents perhaps the only chance of overcoming its present economic difficulties without politically unacceptable sacrifices at home.

The French government's objective of halving its trade deficit, which was more than \$12 billion last year, could be met more easily if it had a realistic chance of increasing its exports.

Domestic economic hardships also explain in part why the French government is opposed to U.S. demands to cut back on trade with Eastern Europe in what are considered nonstrategic areas.

Mr. Cheysson said that while France was prepared to tighten up on the export of military valuable technology to the Soviet Bloc, it would reject a move by the United States to create an economic body to supervise East-West trade.

"We're not going to accept an economic NATO," he said.

Despite occasional disagreements over trade, Mr. Cheysson said that the U.S. administration had overcome its mistrust of a leftist government in Paris.

"Some of the suspicions resulted from the fact that a new government was coming in with some strange expressions like 'communist,' even 'socialist,' words that you wouldn't use in good company," he said. "Well, now you've gotten used to it. I don't say you like it. I don't say you'd use it at home, with your children and neighbors... But you realize you can work with a French Socialist government, even with Communist ministers, as you worked before with previous governments."



Pekka Vennamo, leader of the Rural Party, and his father, Veikko Vennamo, the party's founder, celebrate winning 18 seats, a gain of 11, in Finland's parliamentary elections.

## Election Results in Finland Leave Social Democrats in Driver's Seat

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

HELSINKI — Complete returns in Finland's parliamentary elections have made likely the continuation of a left-center government led by the Social Democrats, although it may take weeks to form a coalition because of the fragmented voting pattern.

The Social Democrats easily retained their position as Finland's largest party when an expected surge by the Conservatives failed to develop in the voting Sunday and Monday.

Politicians said Tuesday morning that there appeared to be little chance that the Conservatives, who had hoped to share power for the first time since 1966, would be asked to join a coalition after barely holding their own.

It had been suggested before the voting by some opinion polls that the Conservatives might equal or even surpass the Social Democrats. That could have led to pressure for their inclusion in the government despite lingering suspicions that their participation might anger the neighboring Soviet Union.

But this country of five million people, where consensus politics is a way of life, instead followed its familiar pattern. With relatively few exceptions, Finland has been governed by a center-left coalition since 1937 — one of the most stable patterns of any Western European nation.

The Finnish Broadcasting Co. said, on the basis of a complete unofficial count, that the Social

Democrats would have 58 of the 200 seats in Parliament, a gain of 6, and the Conservatives 44, a loss of 2.

It said the agrarian Center Party and Liberals together would have 38 seats, a loss of three, and the Communist-dominated Finnish People's Democratic League, 27, a loss of 8. It said that the Swedish People's Party retained its 10 seats, but that the populist Rural Party took 17, for a gain of 11. Smaller groups got a total of 6 under the proportional representation system.

It appeared that the present governing coalition, composed of the Social Democrats, the Swedish Party, and the Center Party, would thus have a small majority of 106 of the 200 seats, compared with 103 in the outgoing Parliament.

In the elections, a substantial bloc of protest votes went not to the Conservatives but to the Finnish Rural Party and to scattered candidates of the Green, or environmental, movement.

The Social Democrats registered small gains. Both the president, Mauno Koivisto, who was elected last year for a six-year term, and the outgoing prime minister, Kalevi Sorsa, are members of the party, which polled more than a quarter of the total vote.

Major setbacks were suffered by the People's Democratic League, whose largest component, the Communist Party, has been split into Stalinist and anti-Stalinist wings for years, and by the newly

emerged Center and Liberal coalition. The Communist-dominated league, which was Finland's biggest single party two decades ago, with a powerful following in the trade unions, got less than 15 percent of the vote.

The biggest surprise of the voting, which followed a quiet and almost issueless campaign, was the showing of the Finnish Rural Party, a protest group that reached a previous peak in 1970 when it captured 18 of the 200 Parliament seats under its charismatic founder, Veikko Vennamo.

Led by his son, Pekka Vennamo, the Rural Party campaigned this year as the champion of "the forgotten people" of the provinces who have not shared in the recent industrial prosperity of Finland. It also capitalized on charges of corruption in the construction of the new Helsinki subway and other scandals.

Whatever the result of the lengthy consultations that are expected among the party leaders, there will be no change in Finland's policy of neutrality and friendship with all countries, a policy that has enabled it to get along with the Soviet Union while functioning in most respects on Western economic and political lines.

"There would be no change in foreign policy if I was in the government," the Conservative leader, Ilkka Suominen, said before the voting. "In domestic matters, we would hope to give more support to private enterprise and individual initiative."



### UNIVERSITY DEGREE

For Life, Academic & Work Experience  
Degrees for people who want to be more effective and secure in their jobs or professions.

Have a BACHELOR'S, MASTER'S or DOCTORATE degree? If so, you can earn a University Degree in just 12 months. No entrance exam. No residency required. Our graduates are recognized for their achievements in business, industry, the military, and in government. You will receive a diploma and a degree without formal classes or seminars. At your own pace and time. Send detailed resume on work life and academic experience for a cost evaluation.

PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY  
18200 Ventura Blvd. (HHT), Encino, Cal 91436 U.S.A.

## HEATHROW

### Sheraton Style



For travellers en route, this is the perfect stop over. With free transportation to central London and all airport terminals. Enjoy an outstanding range of health and sports facilities such as jogging track, dome-covered pool and sauna.

For reservations and information call  
06-079-2800 In Paris 0611-295306 In Frankfurt

01-636-6411 In London 185063 In Munich

Or call your local Sheraton Hotel or Reservation office, or your travel agent.

Heathrow Sheraton

## INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

### ESTABLISHED SUCCESS RECORD WORLDWIDE LICENSE RIGHTS AVAILABLE

THE MOST EXCITING,  
VERSATILE WATER  
SPORT VEHICLE EVER  
BUILT.



Proven, top quality  
product manufactured in  
U.S.—10,000 units sold.  
More than \$10 million  
already invested. A new  
product without the  
usual uncertainties. For  
information, contact:

Wayne Hilbig  
3555 N. Torrey Pines Ct.  
Suite 328  
La Jolla, CA 92037

(619) 452-7703  
Telex 697985 ALIT LJLA

### SALE OR PARTNERSHIP Offered by respected, well known nationwide, SWISS DISTRIBUTION ORGANIZATION for ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS

And electronic technical devices. Experienced management/personnel. Offers invited under cypher INT. 016 ZK to Orell Fuessli Werbo AG, P.O.B., CH-8022 Zurich.

### FRANCE - COTE D'AZUR MANUFACTURER WISHES TO SELL:

- (1) Printing and Electronic Circuits Factory. Healthy business—FF 1,750,000.
- (2) Thermoplastics Factory (tooling and moulding of plastic materials). Good returns—FF 3,000,000.

Authorized Agent: Mr. MESROBIAN - Tel.: (93) 51.07.00 or write Box D 1,988, International Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

### SHARING COSTS AND PROFITS

Experienced independent businessman dealing with European Far-Eastern, West-African countries, mainly with government agencies, presently involved in several huge projects in West Africa, is looking for large international trade company willing to share the costs in extensive travelling against sharing profits. Also willing to consider cooperating in joint ventures of at least US \$5 million in some regions.

For interviews write to:  
Box D 1991,  
International Herald Tribune  
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

### AUSTRIA

Well established firm with international business connections in Europe and abroad is looking for agencies to be developed and/or ship-managements.

Telex with details:  
Austria 42779 ISMKL.

### INTERNATIONAL GEMMOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

CERTIFICATES ACCEPTED AND  
RECOGNIZED ALL OVER THE WORLD

ANTWERP NEW YORK

ONE WEEK INTENSIVE  
DIAMOND AND COLORED  
STONES COURSES.

For more information  
Schupstrat 17 - 2018 Antwerp  
Tel.: 03222.07.58 Belgium.

### 2-CEMENT PLANTS

1 - 1,500 Tons Per Day  
Price... \$2,700,000 on location-  
subject prior sale

Also

1 - 1,000 Ton Per Day (Dry Process)  
Price... \$900,000 on location-  
subject prior sale

Other Plants Available

- Nitric Acid-125 TPD-60% Acid
- Caustic 530 TPD & Chlorine plant of 482 TPD
- Oxygen 250 TPD-95% Purity with Nitrogen at 540 CFM
- Toxic, Hazardous, Non Hazardous Incinerators
- Copper Rod Rolling Mill and Wire Drawing-110,000 lbs. per hour
- Capacity 11/2" Diameter & Down New Vert. or Horiz. Lime Plants

New 1980  
Nitric Acid-1000 TPD Ammonia Nitrate

With  
2-500 TPD Prilling Systems for Low Density

We are in business over 40 years and are available to be used as Purchasing Agents for all industries, and can help you locate plants & Real Estate. All financial information on us is available.

Contact us for your specific plant requirements or investments.

For Oil Industries  
Pipe Threading Machines all sizes & other related Oil Field Equipment and  
A complete line of Metalworking Machinery

S&S Machinery Co.  
140-53 Street,  
Brooklyn, New York, 11232

Phone: 212-492-7400  
Telex: ITT-424823

Jay Strydom or Frank Nicolli.

International  
Business Opportunities  
appears every Wednesday

### If You Want To IMPORT IN MIDDLE EAST Jeans and Sportswear at EXCEPTIONAL conditions

Contact: AMIMPEX S.A., P.O. Box 751,  
1701 Fribourg, Switzerland.  
Telex: 3 66 37 SECO CH.

### TRAVEL AGENCY

FOR SALE - £450,000

Well known travel agency with shop front in smart area of London. Member IATA, ABTA, ATOL. Turnover, mostly airlines, £2 million, currently netting ca. £100,000. The business has high standing in the trade, with clients home and abroad. Easy to run showing constant figures for 8 years. Purchaser may continue without change or expand easily. Ideal to enlarge a group's buying power to qualify for increase in base line commission earnings. Enquiries from principals only in strict confidence, clearly stating identity.

Ref: Box 033911, International Herald Tribune,  
63 Long Acre, London W.C.2.

### FOR SALE

#### SWISS COMPANY (LTD)

With coffee plantations in Tanzania and 50% assets in Switzerland. Plantations: Foreign approved status. Surface: 800 acres, whereof 300 acres bearing coffee (280,000 trees, very high yield), 120 acres maize. Afforestation project under way. Ideal climate for any crop (food, medicinal plants) or cattle. 2 dwellings, 1 guest house, different farm buildings, 7km irrigation system (two pumps, abundant water from own rivers), all in good condition. Additional 450 acres on lease with coffee and pastures. Option on purchase. competent management, very good labour, company financially sound, non-unionized. Other activities in Switzerland allowed. Price: US\$1.55 million.

Serious interested parties contact  
Cypher 44-1307129 publicitas.  
P.O. Box, CH-8021 Zurich/Switzerland.

**SILK CUT**

THE MILD CIGARETTE  
GALLANES LIMITED

Enjoy Silk Cut.  
The international choice in mild cigarettes.



## Few Reminders of Wartime Horror

### Time Destroys Signs of Japanese Camp Where 3,000 Chinese Died

By Christopher S. Wren  
New York Times Service

HARBIN, China — No monuments survive to evoke the horror. Only a couple of small wooden plaques identify the site as the secret germ warfare factory of the Japanese Army's 731st Regiment.

The yellow brick regimental headquarters has become a junior high school for the suburban Pingfang district of Harbin. Two skeleton chimneys that were camp furnaces rise silhouetted against the leaden winter sky above the surrounding peasant huts. The rest has been obliterated.

Yet here on the wheatlands of the Manchurian plain some of the worst atrocities of World War II were carried out in the name of medical research at a cost of more than 3,000 victims. Unlike the Nazis judged at Nuremberg, the Japanese torturers got away with their crimes.

In the depth of winter, prisoners were plunged into cold water and then thrown outside, with selected limbs exposed or altogether naked, to freeze. Later they were dragged inside and their frozen flesh was pounded with boards or plunged into hot water to assess its sensitivity.

Others were injected with bubonic plague, cholera, syphilis and other diseases, and some were vivisected.

The camp began operation in 1940 on the southeastern outskirts of Harbin. Its mission was to develop biological weapons for use against Japan's enemies, including later the United States and its allies.

"At first, the experiments were carried out

on the bodies of animals, but later they shifted to using people," according to Han Xiao, deputy director of the Pingfang district administrative office. "These were battlefield prisoners and civilians arrested by the Japanese, sometimes from other parts of the country. Normally, three prisoners would be experimented upon every two days."

Mr. Han has spent 13 years learning what happened. Most of the 3,000 prisoners were Chinese, he said, but some Koreans were also taken to the camp along with captured Russians and Mongolians. The researchers wanted to compare the resistance of various nationalities and races to deadly germs.

There have been rumors that even some U.S. prisoners of war ended up there. But Mr. Han said the American prisoners brought to Manchuria were not used for experiments because the Japanese feared retaliation if the United States found out.

"The people who were tested were well fed and well housed because they wanted the best results from the experiments," Mr. Han said. "Some people were tested on several times until they died. They tested them, treated them and tested them again. Then they transported the bodies through a secret tunnel for cremation."

The experiments ranged beyond germ warfare. Some prisoners had their blood siphoned away and replaced with horse's blood to see if they could survive. Experimental poison gases were tested. Women were infected with syphilis.

After the prisoners died, parts of their dissected bodies were put on display to study

the results. For comparison, vivisection was carried out on healthy prisoners, usually without anesthetics.

The Japanese research on biological warfare ended when the Soviet Army invaded Manchuria in August 1945. The Japanese gassed the remaining prisoners and blew up the camp to destroy the evidence before they fled.

Some of the soldiers were captured by the Russians and given prison terms of up to 15 years after a war crimes trial. But most of the regiment's 3,600 members were able to reach Japan.

Lieutenant General Shiro Ishii, the commander, reportedly made a deal with the United States military occupation authorities through which he and his subordinates were given immunity from prosecution in return for handing over their research. He was reported to have died of natural causes in 1959.

The Chinese government raised the case of the germ warfare center at Harbin last summer when it protested the rewriting of school textbooks in Japan to gloss over such Japanese brutality in World War II. Otherwise, it has been quiet about the atrocities.

Mr. Han does not believe that it is worth hunting down and prosecuting the hundreds of members of the 731st Regiment living in Japan.

"A few of the doctors and others involved in the experiments expressed their regret, and we welcome this correct attitude," he said. "I think that relations between Japan and China should be based on the principle of looking forward."

## EPA Aide Discussed Policy, Political Races At White House Talk

By Philip Shabecoff  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A special assistant to President Ronald Reagan met with Rita M. Lavelle at the White House last summer to discuss political implications of the Environmental Protection Agency's toxic-waste cleanup program, according to materials disclosed by a House investigations subcommittee.

The disclosure was made Monday just before the House Energy and Commerce Committee's investigations subcommittee voted unanimously to recommend that Miss Lavelle be cited for contempt of Congress for refusing to testify at a subcommittee hearing the same day in response to a subpoena.

Miss Lavelle, who was discharged as head of the EPA's toxic-waste programs last month, has filed a suit in U.S. District Court here challenging the subpoena.

Questioning of Miss Lavelle, according to committee members, would have centered on notes taken by her assistant, Susan J. Baldyga, describing a meeting of the two of them at the White House on July 13 with James M. Medas, special assistant to the president for intergovernmental affairs.

The handwritten notes indicate the meeting was devoted to a discussion of state gubernatorial races last fall, with comments on specific candidates in need of special assistance. Most, but not all, of the candidates are Republicans.

For example, under the heading "New England" was a notation: "Send over backwards Snelling Edward King."

Richard A. Snelling is the Republican governor of Vermont. Edward King was the conservative Democratic governor of Massachusetts who last summer faced a challenge from a liberal Democrat and former governor, Michael Dukakis, to whom he eventually lost.

The notes are the first documented indication that there were direct contacts between the White House staff and the EPA on the political implications of the toxic-waste program. White House officials have repeatedly insisted that they did not get involved in decisions involving the program.

Political manipulation of the \$1.6-billion "superfund" program

to clean up toxic-waste sites is one of the allegations being investigated by the House Energy and Commerce investigations subcommittee and by four other House subcommittees.

Before the contempt vote Monday, Representative Albert A. Gore Jr., a Tennessee Democrat, said the questioning of Miss Lavelle would have "delved into the first evidence involving the White House staff in the political manipulation of the program to clean up hazardous waste."

At a briefing Monday, Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, said that to his knowledge no one had tried to manipulate the superfund.

Mr. Speakes said he had talked to Mr. Medas, who told him that Miss Lavelle had contacted him and "indicated she would like to stop by the White House and speak with him since they had mutual friends in California."

He said both Mr. Medas and Miss Lavelle were acquaintances of George Deukmejian, a Republican in California's gubernatorial race who later was elected.

Mr. Speakes said the meeting lasted 15 minutes, during which time Mr. Medas and Miss Lavelle "briefly discussed political contacts they had in California."

"There was no discussion of the superfund," Mr. Speakes said. "There was no follow-up on the meeting."

Mr. Speakes also disclosed that Mr. Medas had again met with Miss Lavelle in January to discuss the situation in Times Beach, a small Missouri town contaminated with dioxin.

"That's the extent of my knowledge on the matter," said Mr. Speakes, adding: "I don't see anything improper, if that is indeed a correct account of the meeting."

Miss Baldyga's notes, however, appear to indicate there was a state-by-state discussion of last fall's gubernatorial elections, not just California politics. The notes, which Mr. Gore said had been taken while the meeting was in progress, starts off with the notation: "Jim Medas go through the races."

For example, it noted: "New Jersey — Keene — help him all we can." Miss Baldyga apparently misspelled the name of Governor Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey.



SHOWING THE FLAG — A scout leader Tuesday had to race to catch up with the jet carrying the Prince and Princess of Wales on their Australian tour — the royal couple, who had just finished a visit to Alice Springs, had forgotten the Royal Standard of England. The tour's next stop was Woomargama.

## Panel Asserts Right of Gravely Ill to End Care

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A presidential commission has proposed that mentally competent patients be allowed to halt medical treatment that keeps them alive without any hope of curing or improving their condition.

Family members or others acting on behalf of mentally incompetent patients should be allowed to make similar decisions, the commission said Monday.

The chief practical significance of the recommendation is that it would apply in cases where such a patient's own doctors object to the termination of his treatment.

The commission's 255-page report, "Deciding to Forgo Life-Sustaining Treatment," offered recommendations on some of the most troubling ethical problems of modern medicine.

The report was prepared, after two years of study, by the President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behavioral Research, which will go out of existence this spring.

Among the issues it dealt with are whether life-support treatment must be provided for patients who are permanently unconscious; the use of pain-relieving drugs to hasten a patient's death; decisions concerning mentally incompetent patients who are close to death; and the treatment of newborn in-

fant who have severe health impairments.

The issue of treatment termination has been a subject of bitter debate in recent years, and the rights of patients and doctors have been an unsettled area of the law. Courts in New York, New Jersey and Florida have held that a mentally competent patient can choose to die. But the matter can vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

In the commission's view, a competent patient should be told of all pertinent circumstances and be allowed to decide. Similar decisions should be made by family members or others acting on behalf of mentally incompetent patients, it said.

But the commission said the practices of medical institutions often place limits, sometimes inadvertently and inappropriately, on the ability of patients to choose.

"Physicians and others commonly feel that it is acceptable to start a life-sustaining treatment, but find it completely unacceptable to stop the same treatment," said Morris B. Abram, a New York lawyer who heads the commission, which was established by President Jimmy Carter.

Dr. Joanne Lynn, a physician who directed the study, said doctors were sometimes dissuaded from starting treatments because of the view that life-sustaining measures, once started, could not be stopped.

In a briefing for reporters, she said several such distinctions had caused confusion among doctors because of a misconception that certain courses of action were either forbidden or required.

For patients who become incompetent, the problem of deciding can usually be dealt with by a family member or another surrogate, the commission said.

On the issue of resuscitation, the commission said it was sometimes permissible for a doctor to order that no attempt be made to resuscitate a patient whose heart has stopped if his condition made it inhumane to prolong life. But each institution should have written policies in this area, it said.

On the problem of patients who are permanently unconscious, the commission said there was no requirement for maintaining life indefinitely with a respirator, but that care must be taken to preserve the patient's dignity.

Use of the respirator was at issue in the widely reported case of Karen Ann Quinlan, a New Jersey woman whose parents won court permission in March 1976 to have her taken off a respirator, almost a year after she became comatose from a drug overdose. She is still alive and unconscious.

Alexander M. Capron, executive director of the commission, estimated that 5,000 Americans were alive today in states of permanent unconsciousness. A few have survived for decades.

The commission took a particularly strong stand on the question

of treating newborn infants who are mentally retarded and certain to die without surgery to correct physical defects.

Such a situation sometimes occurs in infants born with Down's syndrome and with a block in the esophagus that prevents food from reaching the stomach. Some of those infants have been allowed to die when their parents have been unwilling or unable to bring them up. Such infants have a right to corrective surgery, the report said, regardless of the parents' views.

On pain-relieving drugs, the commission said that ending a patient's life intentionally was morally forbidden, but that no strictures prevented a doctor from giving drugs that were likely to hasten death, provided that the sole reason for giving the drug was to alleviate pain.

## Lack of Focus and Funds Hobbles UN Agency

By Bernard D. Nossiter  
New York Times Service

KEBEMER, Senegal — For 30 miles along the Atlantic coast here, a thick belt of conifers, planted atop high dunes with the aid of a United Nations agency, has kept the desert from engulfing fertile depressions where farmers grow melons, onions, potatoes and melons.

Senegal's government is now ready to take over the project, which calls for the planting of more trees. Representatives of the agency, the United Nations Development Program, warn that failure to do so will allow the desert to spread.

Outside Bouaké in the Ivory Coast, Aboukar Karembé uses a long net to rake in snailfish he has raised in an artificial pond under the tutelage of experts hired by the agency. Mr. Karembé owns six ponds and, with six laborers, is building others for farmers who never knew that their land could breed fish.

At the international airport in Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, all 42 technicians in the control tower and repair shops have also been trained by the United Nations agency.

But 30 percent of the runway lights are broken, and 5 of 11 radios do not work. Two of three machines for instrument landings are out of order, and missing batteries have immobilized two of three fire engines. The airport is to receive \$100,000 in equipment and then be left on its own.

These projects, glimpsed on a tour of the three West African countries, reflect the complexities involved for the agency in its work of extending technical aid to countries in the Third World.

The United Nations Development Program, which has about \$700 million to spend each year, is too small to make dramatic contributions to the growth of Third World economies. It cannot build big dams, highways, ports or industrial complexes.

Moreover, the agency spreads its limited funds, about one-fifth contributed by the United States, over 150 countries and territories, and last year alone, started 1,200 projects. Experts in the field complain that the agency takes on too many projects, and they are urging headquarters in New York to concentrate its limited resources.

The agency's director, Bradford Morse, said it was trying to provide "technical assistance to heighten human skills by transferring knowledge." He said it sought "to assist countries with the institutions they need for development and pre-investment planning."

Another example of this in Senegal is a model experimental farm run with aid from the agency by Francois Faye, a Senegalese. His 100-acre (40-hectare) station has developed a pest-resistant onion and a tomato that yields 25 tons an acre instead of the customary 10.

But he conceded that there had been "some problem" in getting the word out to farmers.

He said he had trained extension workers on the Agriculture Ministry to teach the cultivation of his new varieties. But he pointed out that "priorities are set by the government." If extension agents are rewarded for urging the production of peanuts, the big cash crop, they are not likely to spend much time on the vegetable varieties, he said.

## Mozambique's Leader Assails South Africa

The Associated Press

MAPUTO, Mozambique — President Samora Machel has declared that Mozambique is the "No. 1 target" in a South African campaign to undermine neighboring states.

"South Africa has stepped up its destabilizing action in the independent states in the region, in the vain hope of submitting them to its sphere of political and economic influence," Mr. Machel was quoted as telling the People's Assembly in a speech Monday.

## Role in E

Home Secretary William Whitelaw, the latest of several cabinet ministers to campaign in Darlington, said: "People will vote for a determined government and a prime minister who has shown, unlike so many others, she won't be blown off course." But privately the Tories admit they are worried.

Their candidate, Michael Fallon, 30, a political researcher, led the polls three weeks ago but was trailing Labor and the alliance by 9 to 15 percentage points in the soundings this week.

## Trail in U.K. Election

The latest by Market and Opinion Research International shows Mr. Fallon at 25 percent, compared with 40 percent for Labor's Oswald O'Brien, and 34 percent for the Social Democrat, Tony Cook, a 37-year-old local television anchor man.

Mr. O'Brien, 54, a technical college lecturer, is an old-style moderate socialist. In Bermondsey, Labor's candidate, was a radical left-winger, Peter Tatchell.

Darlington, which has light industries and is an agricultural market town, has weathered the recession better than most of England's depressed northeast.

Louis Vuitton. The art of travel.



Some travellers have talent. They look upon travel as an art.

These true connoisseurs require the best instruments, and it is for them that the Louis Vuitton craftsmen manufacture luggage.

For well over one hundred years, they have fashioned trunks, suitcases, and bags that

bear the Louis Vuitton stamp of durability, strength and refinement. They scrupulously choose materials that meet the most exacting standards. They also perpetuate the tradition of custom-made luggage.

The Louis Vuitton concept of luggage is unique. It has been maintained since 1854.

In Paris and the major cities of the world.

LOUIS VUITTON

In Europe: Paris 78 boulevard Haussmann • P.O. 2 avenue de la République  
London 14, New Bond Street • Geneva 40 rue du Marché • Lausanne 10 rue de la Gare • Zürich 11 Poststrasse 11  
Düsseldorf 10 Köpenickerstr. 79-81 • Hamburg Neuer Wall 30 • Munich Maximilianstr. 12A



## INSIGHTS

# 15 Years After 'Prague Spring,' Timid Reform Blossoms Appear

By Dan Fisher

Los Angeles Times Service

PRAGUE — In this Prague spring of 1983, Central Europe's most beautiful city is a city in scaffolding.

Only the refurbished twin spires of the famous Týn Church in Old Town Square can be seen above the maze of wood and iron that covers the facade of the 15th-century center of the Hussite movement. Across the way, one side of Prague's Gothic-style Old Town Hall is similarly covered.

Both those buildings are undergoing major repairs, but in many cases Prague's scaffolding serves a different purpose, reinforcing decaying 18th-century walls and forming protective passageways along entire city blocks to shield pedestrians from falling chunks of stone and masonry.

The scaffolding is a fitting symbol of Czechoslovakia, 15 years after the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion.

Just as wooden braces only forestall the wholesale restoration that everyone knows is necessary to revive the splendor of Prague's classic architecture, the government of Gustav Husak has concentrated on nothing so much as propping up the status quo achieved after Soviet tanks rolled back Czechoslovakia's "Prague Spring" of political and economic reforms.

## A Hint of Movement

This almost desperate conservatism has made Czechoslovakia perhaps the most stagnant of the Soviet satellite states. But now, for the first time since the post-invasion leadership rammed tight controls over all aspects of national life, there is a hint of movement.

The evidence that Czechoslovakia may be entering a new period of cautious reform is mostly circumstantial, according to Western diplomats here.

But both they and Czechoslovak sources say that the country's growing economic problems, the progressing "normalization" of post-Solidarity Poland, and, most importantly, the change of leadership in the Kremlin have injected a new suspense into the political climate.

"The circumstances are propitious for some very modest change," a Western diplomat said. "Internally, we have to change a lot of things," added a government official who asked that he not be identified by name. "Everybody

knows it. There's no doubt. But it means change within the framework of a socialist system."

No one here is predicting the beginning of some new "Prague Spring." On the contrary, it is expected that whatever loosening may take place is likely to develop very slowly — and that memories of 1968 are the main reason for this caution.

"You can't overestimate the extent to which that is a drag on everything here," a Western diplomat commented.

## Creature of the Kremlin

More so than any other East-bloc regime, Mr. Husak's is a creature of the Kremlin. It was handpicked to dismantle the 1968 reforms and its constituency remains in the Soviet Union, not in Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia is the most neutral country in the world, according to one bitter joke that circulates here. "We don't even interfere in our own internal affairs."

This slavish deference to Moscow is the reason that the death of Leonid I. Brezhnev and his replacement by Yuri V. Andropov has caused such uncertainty in Prague.

Mr. Husak was Brezhnev's man, the only East-bloc leader who used the familiar form of address when speaking to the late Soviet president and Communist Party chief. And the Czechoslovak leadership clearly preferred Brezhnev's favorite, Konstantin U. Chernenko, over Mr. Andropov to succeed him as head of the Soviet party.

There were reverberations here as a result of the death early in 1982 of the longtime Kremlin ideologist, Mikhail Suslov, Czechoslovakia's key hard-liner. Vasil Bilak, was considered particularly close to Mr. Suslov.

As a result, one observer explained, "Two of the main figures here have lost their patrons in Moscow in a little over a year. On top of that, Andropov is promoting at least the illusion of change, and all of that is unsettling."

Mr. Andropov's emphasis on the need to reinvigorate the Soviet economy has, it is believed, strengthened the hand of a group of Czechoslovak pragmatists in the government.

"You really don't want to call anybody in this regime a liberal," remarked a diplomat — who are calling for further decentralization of Czechoslovakia's economy.

For, though the change in Moscow is seen as

providing an essential framework for modest reform, it is Czechoslovakia's ailing economy that supplies the motivation.

Compared with such sister states as Poland and Romania, or even with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia is a consumer's paradise. Along with East Germany, it ranks as the richest Communist country in the world. Per capita income here exceeds that of such Western countries as Greece, Italy and Spain.

The wooded hills on the outskirts of Prague are dotted with neat vacation homes; about 4 families in 10 have automobiles.

Prague stores are well stocked not only with food and other basic necessities but also with such relative luxuries as Czechoslovak-produced appliances, high-quality fabrics and photographic equipment. The long lines so common elsewhere in Communist Eastern Europe are rare here.

The typical citizen, however, does not weigh his standard of living against that prevailing in countries like Poland. He is more likely to remind a visitor that his country inherited 80 percent of the industrial potential of the entire Austro-Hungarian Empire after World War I and that during the 1920s and 1930s Czechoslovakia was among Europe's most affluent nations.

In another example of Czechoslovak black humor, a resident asks rhetorically: "Do you realize that Czechoslovakia before the war had the richest and best-developed economy the world has ever known?" The proof, he says, is that "no other economy could have fallen for so many years and still be viable."

## Living Standards

More important than historical comparisons, however, is what the government concedes has been a two-year stagnation in living standards. Most Czechs and Western diplomats here say there has actually been a decline.

The regime used internal and hard-currency reserves that had been intended for social programs in order to cushion the impact of the worldwide energy and economic crisis of the mid-1970s, a government spokesman, Frantisek Kouril, said in a recent interview.

"In two years, we spent all the reserves we had," Mr. Kouril said.

Apartment construction was cut back, wage increases minimized and imports slashed to re-



Prague, the Charles Bridge, and some of the city's monuments in the background.

duce what was already one of the smallest Western debts of any East-bloc nation. "I'm in a situation where I have to explain to my wife why she doesn't have the selection of perfumes she used to have," Mr. Kouril said with a laugh.

Prices of meat and some other items were increased early last year.

"When you put all this together," Mr. Kouril added, "you get stagnation of living standards." However, he said, if government plans for increased industrial production over the next three years work, living standards may begin rising again after 1985.

Critics of the regime paint a much bleaker picture. And a visitor finds signs of deeper economic crisis.

Dealings on Prague's hard-currency black

market appear to be common. A foreigner can hardly go a half an hour on the capital's streets without being approached by someone wanting to exchange money illegally. The would-be currency speculators range from respectable middle-aged men with toddlers in tow to the more usual taxicab drivers.

A dollar is worth two and a half to three times more on the black market than at the official rate of exchange, and the gap is widening.

Technically, Czechoslovak citizens can obtain foreign currency only under special circumstances. They are obliged to turn it over to the government in return for coupons that can be used in Tuzex stores, which sell otherwise unavailable imported goods.

In fact, the regime looks the other way at

currency violations. "Even I, as a dissident, can take my foreign currency to the bank and exchange it for Tuzex's coupons without any questions asked about where I got the money," an intellectual commented. "Foreign currency, no matter how it gets here, is more important than any political advantage they might get from prosecuting somebody for black-market activity."

Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal has called the country's current economic troubles unprecedented and said they constitute a "serious test" for every citizen.

Mr. Strougal is viewed by Western diplomats here as one of the pragmatists who favor the kind of economic decentralization that might get the economy growing again.

# U.S. Role in El Salvador Recalls Vietnam — but There Are Differences, Too

By William Tuohy

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — The U.S. jetliner banked over the central mountain chain of El Salvador, a forested, serrated terrain that looked hauntingly like the Central Highlands of Vietnam.

A young marine, dressed in a neat three-piece suit with the Corps emblem as a stockpin, remained to another marine in civilian clothes. "That looks like rough grunt country down here, man. I mean, it looks like a real bad place to fight."

Indeed it does. Nonetheless, these volcanic hills have become a bloody battleground between the Salvadoran Army and the leftist guerrilla forces, a conflict into which the United States has been increasingly drawn.

The two armies were arriving in San Salvador for U.S. Embassy guard duty. But the sight was reminiscent of an earlier experience, when marines in battle dress went ashore in March 1965, on the beaches just north of Da Nang in Vietnam. Those marines, too, were to be guards — at the big U.S. air base there.

Four years later, there were 550,000 American servicemen in Vietnam and, by the war's end, 57,939 had died there.

That enormous commitment began with a handful of military advisers, in the late 1950s.

Recently, President Ronald Reagan said, "There is no parallel whatsoever with Vietnam," and, "Only Salvadorans can fight this war."

President Lyndon B. Johnson in his 1964 campaign complained that those urging escalation of the Vietnam War were calling "upon us to supply American boys to do the job that Asian boys should do."

## Look of Another Place

The drive from the airport to the capital of San Salvador is in many ways reminiscent of Vietnam: roadblocks manned by soldiers, tin-

roofed shantytowns on the city's outskirts, incense-burners for the well-to-do, billboards drenched with patriotic slogans — "The people and the armed forces together for the country" — the riotous profusion of purple bougainvillea, pink hibiscus, scarlet jacaranda.

The U.S. Embassy in San Salvador, as that in Saigon was, is a grim concrete fortress.

A diplomat there complained the other day, "The Vietnam analogy is tearing at the guts of our policy here. Every time you try to do something here, you come up against it. Maybe it is a good thing that the president has provoked the debate, because one of the things we have to deal with in El Salvador is the specter of Vietnam."

There are plenty of analogies between El Salvador and Vietnam — but also many significant differences.

In El Salvador as in Vietnam:

The guerrillas are gaining the upper hand against an overextended, badly led government army; supplies are reaching the guerrillas from nearby sanctuaries; the number of civilian refugees from combat activity is rising sharply, and an indigenous population, living outside the economy, is being ignored or repressed by the government.

Senior civilian and military leaders are in many cases incompetent or corrupt; the U.S. mission is pushing the government for free elections; Washington is warning of a "domino effect" on neighboring nations; "civic action" to win "hearts and minds" is the watchword but "their" guerrillas seem to be better motivated than "our" soldiers.

Still, there are considerable differences:

The Viet Cong had 20 years' experience of hard guerrilla fighting by the time U.S. combat troops arrived, and they were supported by a large, tough fighting machine in North Vietnam; the Vietnamese guerrillas were not as fragmented as the Salvadoran irregulars, who are

estimated to number 5,000 to 6,000 and are split into five main groups, and the Salvadoran government has not been branded a post-colonial lackey regime with no real claim to nationhood — it is the government, for better or worse, of a country that has been independent for a century.

The guerrilla forces here are not peasants in black pajamas; more often they are dressed in American-style blue jeans, and they listen to American rock music on transistor radios.

Further, with Vietnam as a precedent, senior American military men seem determined to keep a low profile here. So far they have sent only 37 "trainers" into the field, and they have a self-imposed limit of 55 men.

## Dangers of Intervention

The trainers say that they wish wholeheartedly to avoid getting involved in combat operations with the Salvadorans. They seem to be fully aware of the dangers of intervening to the degree that they undermine the government — which was one of the major problems in Vietnam.

"I don't think we should turn this into a gringo war," said Colonel John D. Waghelein, the head of the U.S. military training group here. He served two tours in Vietnam, the first as a Special Forces officer and the second with an airborne brigade.

The idea, he said, "is to train the Salvadoran Army: to advise, assist, and then let them get on with it."

But Colonel Waghelein admits that the 22,500 men of the Salvadoran armed forces have many of the same weaknesses the South Vietnamese soldiers had: ineffective leadership, lack of experienced noncommissioned officers, failure to specialize in small-unit actions, night patrols and quick-reaction attacks on enemy concentrations.

U.S. military experts are aware that most of the Salvadoran Army works on a strict "9-to-5" schedule despite the guerrilla threat.

"You've got to get your troops out into the bush looking for the gee's [guerrillas], and when you find 'em, you've got to be able to pile on," the colonel said.

## Strategic Defensive

Like the South Vietnamese, the Salvadorans find themselves on the strategic defensive. The guerrillas select the time and place of attack and mount a superior force against an inferior government garrison or patrol.

To counter this, the U.S. military group has proposed a program that would enable U.S. advisers to train 350-man, quick-reaction battalions for each of the country's 14 provinces. These would be in addition to the larger battalions based in each province, units that are generally tried to guard duty at key installations.

There also would be larger, 700-man battalions to act as a national reserve, which could be quickly deployed once the guerrilla forces were spotted or pinned down.

In all, the U.S. Military Advisory Group here wants the money to train about 5,000 more troops this year. A request for the money — \$110 million for training and equipment — is being debated by Congress.

According to U.S. military authorities, the guerrillas' strategy has been to break down the country's economy, which has been built over the past three years by falling coffee, sugar and cotton prices.

The guerrillas have concentrated in the northern mountains and eastern region, particularly across the Lempa River, an area they would like to isolate and declare a "liberated zone."

To counter this strategy, the government has just devised a plan that closely resembles plans devised in Vietnam. It combines military and civic action in an effort to strengthen the government presence in the embattled eastern provinces.

This plan envisages first a military sweep of the provinces of San Vicente and Usulután — perhaps sometime this summer — to clear the area of guerrillas and then station permanent security forces in the area.

Behind this shield, a nine-agency government team would begin an extensive civic action program to bring electric power, water, public health services and schools into the area — and see that land reform is carried out.

As a military observer here put it, "The idea is to get the people to view the government as



Soldiers line up Salvadorans in a search for arms and a check of identity cards in a street in the capital, San Salvador.

part of the solution — not part of the problem."

Some American reporters got hold of the story before the U.S. Embassy was ready to announce its role in the plan, and again the specter of Vietnam appeared.

Comparisons were made with the Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support in Vietnam, the civic action plan that involved hundreds of American advisers, civilian and military, at the provincial and district level. The Vietnam plan sometimes drew only a hazy line between civilian advisers and paramilitary action; it included the Phoenix program of assassinating Viet Cong.

It was suggested by some here that the nature of the Salvadoran plan would lead to the increased use of firepower in the villages, with the soldiers simply being unlikely to differentiate between guerrillas and peasants.

It was also suggested that the plan would involve an increased commitment of civilian U.S. trainers who would be closer to the fighting.

Questions were raised about whether the quick-reaction battalions used to sweep the two target provinces would be tied down there, allowing the guerrillas to capture other villages farther to the north and east.

Until now, the guerrillas have moved relatively freely over wide regions, even basing themselves on the slopes of Guazapa Volcano, only 15 miles (24 kilometers) north of the capital.

Not long ago, the government launched an attack on the guerrilla-besieged town of Suchitoto, spearheaded by the Atlacatl battalion, which was trained by U.S. military men and is considered the army's best. The battalion specializes in leaving its calling cards on the bodies of guerrilla dead.

Suchitoto, a collection of single-story, tile-roofed shops and dwellings in faded pastel colors, is empty now, except for government soldiers loitering in the tiny central plaza.

Guerrilla graffiti is everywhere: "Death to the government."

A Salvadoran officer said the guerrillas would probably return to Suchitoto as soon as the army pulled out, something that was commonplace in Vietnam.

## An Eerie Ride

The ride back from Suchitoto, like the drive up, is eerie: There are long stretches of absolute quiet on the road, and in Vietnam this was a sure sign of danger.

But the only soldiers encountered were men of the Atlacatl battalion, fresh camouflage cream on their faces, U.S.-made M-16 rifles ready.

"These are pretty good troops, but most of the Salvadoran Army is poor," the driver said. He served as a sergeant major with the U.S. Special Forces in Vietnam, and then returned to his home here.

They lack leadership and noncommissioned officers," he went on. "The defense minister,

General José Guillermo García, doesn't know anything about tactics, and to run an army you've got to know tactics."

"The army needs better communications and medical supplies. The three immediate-reaction battalions are working their tails off. But if the army as a whole doesn't get better, they're going to lose."

For 42 days, the guerrillas in the Guazapa Volcano area were accompanied by Don North, a free-lance journalist. He said: "Vietnam seems a lot clearer to me, now that I have seen how the civilians support the guerrillas and the guerrillas support the civilians in Vietnam, we were never able to see the other side."

In El Salvador, he said, "Some of the men in the villages dug the fighting holes for the guerrillas to use, and the women would make as many as 500 tortillas a day for them. Further, the guerrillas would not force the people to take any action that they didn't want to."

Like the Viet Cong, Mr. North said, El Salvador's guerrillas have a political cadre whose job is to live among the people and preach the message of insurgency.

He said that coordination among the various guerrilla groups was time-consuming, that it slowed their advances considerably. However, the guerrillas are confident of winning, he said, adding that if the United States comes in heavily, the war could become a regional one.

## Boy in a Cave

The strongest impression he brought away with him, Mr. North said, was of a young boy named Ricardo huddled in a cave during a government bombing attack.

"What hit me," he said, "was that the cost of a 500-pound bomb from the United States could feed Ricardo and his whole village for life."

In their most recent success, the guerrillas occupied for four days the town of Berlin in the middle of Usulután province, while the main army reaction forces were fighting in the northernmost province, Morazan.

The guerrillas destroyed part of the town, and government aircraft caused additional damage in the course of trying to root them out with machine-gun and rocket fire.

Now, with the help of the U.S. Agency for International Development, the government is trying to clean up and rebuild Berlin.

The town with its cotton fields and coffee plantations seems to be coming back to life.

Mayor Santiago Yazbek, 60, said that reconstruction work was providing jobs for about 750 people, many of whom are refugees from elsewhere.

The mayor is credited — at least by the U.S. Embassy — with naming a new, three-room nursery school for U.S. Representative Clarence D. Long, Democrat of Maryland, the chairman of a House subcommittee on foreign aid. Mr. Long visited Berlin recently and presumably

will have a good bit to say about whether El Salvador gets further aid from Washington.

As in Vietnam, the visitor had the strong impression that the villagers of Berlin had no great love for either side. They wanted to be left in peace in get on with their lives.

If the war is not going well in the countryside, the government in San Salvador has major problems, too, with the politicians about to embark on a presidential election campaign to choose a successor in the provisional president, Alvaro Magaña. The election is to be held by the end of the year, at U.S. insistence.

There are strong rumors that Mr. García, the defense minister, will be forced to resign and that this will be followed by a shakeup in the army officer corps.

## Fears of Carnage

After the election a year ago for a constituent assembly, the assembly president, Roberto d'Aubuisson, a rightist, was widely feared to be in a position to thwart the land reform and human rights programs being pushed by the United States here as they were in Vietnam.

Mr. d'Aubuisson was accused by former U.S. Ambassador Robert E. White of being responsible for the assassination three years ago of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero. There were fears that if Mr. d'Aubuisson should become a strong candidate for president, the death squads would be active, with carnage in the cities and in the countryside.

As a condition of certifying foreign aid for El Salvador, the U.S. Congress has insisted that land reform be carried out and that the government clean up its human rights record by clamping down on the death squads, which have killed thousands of Salvadorans in the past few years.

But some Salvadoran liberals fear that because of the strong commitment to the government expressed by the Reagan administration, the right will think it can ignore the land reform program, as well as the promise to end the killing.

"Reagan seems to be giving this government an open-ended commitment, no matter what he says about supporting land reform and human rights," said a leading Salvadoran social scientist, who did not want to be identified.

"There is no way this country can escape the involvement of the United States in its internal political affairs. But since this can't be avoided, one had hoped that the United States could have been a positive force."

"But I'm afraid this new pacification plan will simply mean that the army will revert to low-risk tactics — bomb, shell and pursue a scorched-earth policy — and that the cost in bloodshed will be substantial."

As in Vietnam, the issues in El Salvador are complicated, the solutions unclear, and there is no easy victory in sight.



A girl weeps in a Salvadoran village after learning that rebels killed her father.







WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1983

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

### New Tosco Executive in London Stresses Energy Research Need



Jean Paul Legrand

Jean Paul Legrand, recently appointed a senior vice president of Tosco Corp., says falling oil prices do not lessen the need for his company's efforts to develop expensive new forms of energy.

"During surpluses we should be looking to times of shortages," he said. "One day there will be a requirement for synthetic oil."

Mr. Legrand heads Tosco's regional office for Europe, Africa and the Middle East, which is moving to London from Paris.

Tosco is one of the largest independent U.S. refiners and is a producer of crude oil, chiefly by the application of enhanced recovery techniques. The Los Angeles-based company also develops and licenses technologies to produce oil, gas and by-products from oil shale, coal and other solid hydrocarbons.

With its recent acquisition of AZL Resources, Tosco has gained an equity position in International Energy Development Corp., a Geneva and London-based company that deals with energy development in the Third World — and ownership of Credit Immobilier de Geneva. Tosco also is expanding its petroleum trading in Europe, Mr. Legrand said.

Mr. Legrand joined Tosco in 1974 as manager of the Paris and London offices and was made a vice president in 1980. Before joining Tosco, he spent six years as an independent oil consultant. His experience in the international oil market also includes nine years as a negotiator with Elf Aquitaine and 10 years with Shell International.

From 1948 to 1952 Mr. Legrand was secretary of the oil committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation, now OECD. He is French-born and holds a degree in engineering from the University of Paris as well as a degree in economics from Cambridge University.

### Barclays Shifts Executives

Barclays Group is shifting around its top executives in some of the world's biggest debtor countries. Named the group's representative in Nigeria was Leslie Robinson; in Indonesia, the new representative is Peter Freeman and in Brazil it is Anthony Addis.

Mr. Robinson, who is based in Lagos, was previously an international manager in the London head office of Barclays Bank International. Mr. Freeman was transferred to his position in Jakarta from London, where he was with the bank's international finance division. Mr. Addis was moved from Seoul, where he was chief manager of the Barclays branch, to São Paulo.

### Other Appointments

Lord Rayner, a joint vice chairman and joint managing director of Marks & Spencer, will become chief executive of the British retail chain April 1, succeeding Lord Steff, who was chief executive and joint managing director and will remain chairman.

Dow Chemical Europe has named Henk R.M. Kila general manager for its Middle East-Africa region, succeeding Colin Goodchild, who has been appointed president of Dow Chemical Pacific in Hong Kong. Mr. Kila is based in Geneva.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank has named Pieter van Gool, currently in charge of commercial banking, as general manager to head the international commercial banking division starting April 6. He will succeed Michael Drabbe, who will join the bank's board of managing directors.

Philippe Lambert has been named to succeed J.A. Olet as general manager of Banque Bruxelles Lambert (Suisse) on June 1. Mr. Olet will become chairman of the Swiss subsidiary and senior financial adviser to the parent company.

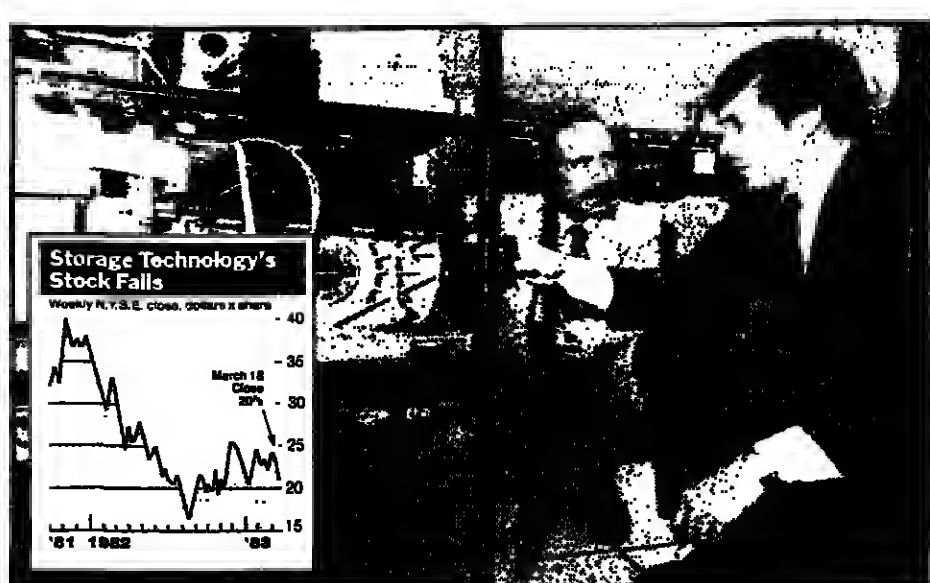
Hans Bernhard Herzog will succeed Ralph Saemann on May 18 as head of the plastics and additives division of Ciba-Geigy. Eric Zanger, now in charge of the Australian subsidiary of the Basel-based chemicals and pharmaceuticals group, will take over responsibility for the Airwick division in June.

N.J. Keen and N.R. Balfour have resigned from the board of European Banking Group. Mr. Keen plans to set up a financial services company. Mr. Balfour, a member of the European Parliament, said he wants to devote more time to his political career and will work part-time with Mr. Keen in his new venture.

The Royal Bank of Canada has appointed Robert C. Paterson to the new position of executive vice president, treasury and money markets, effective June 1. He will be transferred to Toronto from London, where he is now chairman of RBC Holdings, the unit that manages the bank's investments in banking and finance company subsidiaries in Europe, the Caribbean and the Far East.

David G. Heywood has been appointed a director of British American Tobacco. He was finance director of the B.A.T. (U.K. and Export) subsidiary, On Aug. 1 he will become finance director of B.A.T., succeeding Noel Goddard, who will retire.

—BRENDA HAGERTY



Jesse I. Aweida, center, chairman and chief executive of Storage Technology, discusses the 8380 disk drive with Robert Ganter, program manager of the product.

## Storage Technology Pins Hope For Future on New Disk Drive

By Thomas C. Hayes

New York Times Service

LOUISVILLE, Colorado — Storage Technology usually has proved itself lithe and resourceful, dancing in the shadow of the computer industry giant, International Business Machines.

But the company took a nasty fall last year when a bad batch of disk drives caused computer system failures at several large corporations.

The \$17-million bill to remedy the situation contributed to Storage Technology's first drop in annual profit since 1974. They had grown at an average yearly rate of more than 40 percent for the last 10 years.

Perhaps worse, though, was the damage to the company's reputation for sound engineering at an especially portentous time.

Storage Technology is about to begin shipping its new thin-film disk drive, the 8380, nearly 10 months after IBM established a lead with its 8380. The 8380 is a glamour entry among a half-dozen new products on the way — products that Jesse I. Aweida, chairman and chief executive, is counting on to contribute another \$1 billion in sales at Storage Technology in 1985.

That is a tall order, considering that the company passed \$1 billion in total revenue — at \$1.1 billion, a 17-percent gain over 1981 — for the first time last year. Net income, at \$64.7 million, or \$1.88 a share, dropped 21 percent. With customer demand still tepid, the company said on March 14 that it was laying off 500 of its 8,100 workers in Colorado, mainly in its administrative staff.

Yet analysts expect the market for thin-film disk drives to exceed \$5 billion in two years, up from \$2 billion this year. If its 8380 catches on this spring, Storage Technology could capture 20 percent of the thin-film disk business by 1984 and 25 percent by 1985, according to Stephen T. McClellan, a technology analyst with Salomon Brothers.

He wrote in a recent report that the 8380 is smaller, faster and easier to manufacture than the 3380 that IBM began to ship late in 1981. If he is right, Mr. Aweida's sales projection may turn out to be conservative.

At the moment, however, many customers and analysts have adopted a cautious attitude. "We're giving it a cool reception because we want somebody else to work the bugs out," a computer systems manager in a major aerospace company said.

It does not matter that Storage Technology con-

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 2)

## N.Y. Stock Prices End Day Mixed; Bad News Affects Several Issues

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A disappointing report on durable goods orders caused prices on the New York Stock Exchange to weaken Tuesday afternoon, and they ended the day mixed.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which Monday rose 7.55 points, spent most of Tuesday slightly higher but changed direction immediately after the durable goods report and closed off about 2.33 at 1,122.96. A local cable failure in New York prevented transmission of the exact closing Dow and many closing prices.

Advancing issues just squeaked past declines, by about 30 issues. Volume widened to 79.6 million shares from 72.16 million Monday.

Analysts said investors were nervous about the extreme vulnerability of certain issues to bad news — often a signal that the market is overbought.

Waste Management was the most glaring example of a stock that seemed to fall into a "black hole," as one analyst put it, after charges that the company illegally dumped toxic chemicals. Waste Management was the volume leader for the second day in a row and dropped 7 1/2 to 41 1/2, adding to its 10 1/2-point slide Tuesday.

Baldwin United continued a fall that started last week, when the stock gave up 9 1/2 points; it was down 1 1/2 Tuesday at 17 1/2 in heavy trading. Baldwin was the subject of negative news all last week. Arkansas fined the company \$100,000, brokerage houses stopped selling its annuities and Citibank lifted letters of credit backing commercial paper issued by a Baldwin subsidiary.

## Durables Orders Down 4%

Reuters

WASHINGTON — New orders received by U.S. manufacturers for durable goods fell 4 percent in February, the Commerce Department said Tuesday. The decline came after three consecutive monthly increases.

The department said that January's durable goods orders had actually risen 5.7 percent, rather than the 4.5 percent increase originally reported. New orders for durable goods had climbed 8.5 percent in December. The department said last month's decrease resulted mainly from a decline in orders for defense capital goods. New defense orders in February were down 33 percent from January. In January defense orders had dropped 21.5 percent from the month before.

Analysts said that the figures, much lower than expected, suggest the economy is not recovering as strongly as recent housing starts and other figures have implied.

Durable goods are long lasting, expensive items such as automobiles and major household appliances that consumers buy and machinery that industry buys. Orders to factories to produce them are an important indicator of future production and employment in manufacturing industries. A weaker recovery would give the Federal Reserve less leeway to raise interest rates in an effort to stem rapid money growth, analysts said.

A survey by Money Market Services showed a median forecast of a 0.3 percent increase in February durable goods orders.

Goodyear was a new victim of corporate bad tidings. The stock fell 1 1/2 to 28 in heavy trading after the company projected lower first-quarter results.

Concerns about the strength of the recent pricing agreement by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries caused oil stocks to weaken, with Atlantic Richfield down 1/2 to 37 1/2. Superior 1 1/2 to 31 1/2. Phillips Petroleum 1 to 30 1/2 and Standard Indiana 1 1/2 to 39 1/2.

"The oil stocks are in a bear market of their own, for obvious reasons," said David M. Polen of David M. Polen & Co. "More and more people are becoming aware the \$29 base price may not hold."

A block of 500,000 Exxon shares traded at 30, and a block of 403,000 Texaco shares at 31 1/2. Sears was also heavily traded, with a block of 400,000 at 36 1/2. The weakness in oil stocks, which figure strongly in the Dow and other barometers, may be masking the strength of the rest of the market, Mr. Polen said.

American Stock Exchange prices closed mixed in moderate trading, with the average price per share unchanged and advances leading declines 314 to 260.

Topps Chewing Gum rose 2 1/2 to 30 1/2 after the company declared a two-for-one stock split.

## Currency Markets Calm, Awaiting French Plan

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Trading in the foreign exchange markets turned calm Tuesday, a sharp contrast to the hectic atmosphere Monday when all eight currencies participating in the European Monetary System were realigned.

Dealers attributed the erratic trading Monday to fears that the EMS might fall apart and wreck the European Community. This fueled a near-panic shift into the dollar. The fact that most Continental central banks did not intervene in the market Monday also added to the confusion.

On Tuesday, with the dollar off the highs of Monday, market operators appeared to be sitting back to await details of the austerity measures the French government was expected to announce Wednesday to accompany the latest devaluation of the franc.

The French measures will aim essentially at reducing domestic consumption as a means of cutting imports and spurring French producers to find sales in export markets. If the measures are perceived by the market as being tough, dealers said, the foreign exchange market will probably remain calm. If not, the franc could come under attack again, triggering a new wave of currency speculation.

Market operators appeared Tuesday to give the French government the benefit of any doubt about its determination to improve the economic situation. The franc spent the day at the upper limit of its new value against the Deutsche mark at 33.35 pfennigs. This obliged the Bank of France to buy marks — a sharp contrast to the weeks leading up to the realignment, when huge sales of reserves were needed to keep the franc falling below the EMS floor.

With the franc at its ceiling within the EMS system of fixed exchange rates, the franc rate against the U.S. dollar is the determining factor of the dollar rate against the other currencies. If the franc weakens within the EMS, dealers say, the mark will have room to appreciate against the dollar.

As it was, the currencies moved in a narrow range Tuesday. The franc was quoted at 7.19 to 7.25 against the dollar and closed at 7.23. The mark traded at 2.40 to 2.41 and closed in Europe at 2.4075 to the dollar.

Dealers said money that had been moved into marks in anticipation of the realignment was moving into francs to take advantage of the nearly eight-point differential in interest rates now that there was no immediate risk of a new currency realignment.

Eurofranc interest rates, which

exceeded 3,000 percent on overnight money in the prelude to the realignment, collapsed Tuesday to a range of 12 to 13 percent, on a par with the level of domestic rates. Short-term Eurofranc rates are 5 to 5 1/2 percent.

At the same time, however, the dollar itself was strong. It was buoyed by very firm short-term interest rates — the cost of overnight dollars was quoted Tuesday at 8 1/4 to 8 1/2 percent — and by fears that the Federal Reserve might be nudging rates up.

This had a particularly bad effect on sterling, which is suffering from rumors of yet another decline in the price of oil. Sterling touched a new low against the dollar of \$1.47 Tuesday.

Market analysts predicted that dollar interest rates would remain quiet through the end of this month as banks and corporations squared their books for their first-quarter reports. Companies traditionally dress up their balance sheets by borrowing dollars while nudging rates up.

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 5)

## Volcker Says Fed Tightening Grip

By John M. Berry

and David S. Broder

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker has told Reagan administration officials that the central bank is "snuggling up" its policy in response to the recent rapid growth of the money supply.

A senior administration official said Monday that Mr. Volcker meant that he is "taking in a little of the slack," but not really pulling on the rope.

Some short-term interest rates, such as the rate paid by banks on large certificates of deposit, have risen recently by as much as half a percentage point. In consequence, a number of financial analysts have suggested that the Federal Reserve has been slightly less accommodating in providing reserves to the banking system. Mr. Volcker's remarks seem to confirm that.

The analysts said the increases likely would preclude any further declines in the banks' prime lending rate, which is now 10 1/2 percent. At a meeting with reporters, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Monday that Mr. Volcker "is trying to be accommodative to the recovery and keep money loose but not too loose. He's walking a narrow line."

Mr. Regan expressed concern about the rapid growth of the money supply, as Mr. Volcker did recently at a congressional hearing. But the Treasury secretary also said he is confused.

"I don't know what is going on," he said. "I worry that we don't have more knowledge about what is taking place and that we don't have better guidance" from the Fed.

The emergence of two new types of deposits, the Super NOW account and the money market deposit account, have created "all kinds of crosscurrents" in the monetary statistics, Mr. Regan said. "I worry that something more may be going on than meets the eye."

Mr. Regan suggested that it might be necessary to redefine the various measures of money, possibly removing the Super NOW accounts from M-1, which is the measure of transaction balances and does not include savings and time deposits.

An unlimited number of checks can be written on a Super NOW account, but financial institutions can pay any interest rate they choose on the deposit as long as the balance is \$2,500 or more. Some undefined portion of Super NOWs represent savings as opposed to transactions balances, analysts agree.

"We need a better definition and more precise figures," the Treasury secretary said.

During February M-1 grew at a 21.2-percent annual rate. The Fed has indicated that it would like to see M-1 expand at a rate of 4 to 8 percent between the fourth quarter of 1982 and the fourth quarter of 1983.

## LEHNDORFF

your consultant and partner for investments in

## North American Real Estate

Inflation Shelter • Security • High Return

LEHNDORFF is the leading European Real Estate Management Organization in North America, with head offices in Dallas and Toronto (20 branches throughout US and Canada). Diversify your assets into North America's free economy. Take advantage of high returns and a favorable tax situation in North America. For 18 years, we have been investing in the US and Canada for our direct investors and the LEHNDORFF Companies. These investments include office buildings, shopping centers, commercial properties, and land. Our services comprise complete property and corporate management, including all tax and legal matters. Capitalize on our know-how in dynamic Real Estate Management. For detailed information:

Lehndorff Vermögensverwaltung AG.  
Rämistrasse 5, CH-8024 Zürich, Tel. (01) 47 26 16

## ARE YOU PAYING TOO MUCH FOR YOUR U.S. COMMODITY BROKERAGE?

We charge just \$35 a round turn (any U.S. commodity, any U.S. exchange, any quantity).

We give fast fills. And efficient executions with a personal touch.

We protect your funds in segregated bank accounts.

If you like the idea of our minimal brokerage commissions, phone us or mail the coupon.

We'll tell you more.

To: Eastern Capital Ltd, 9 Leonard Street, London EC2A 4HP.

Tel: 01-250 0798 (9am-9pm).

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

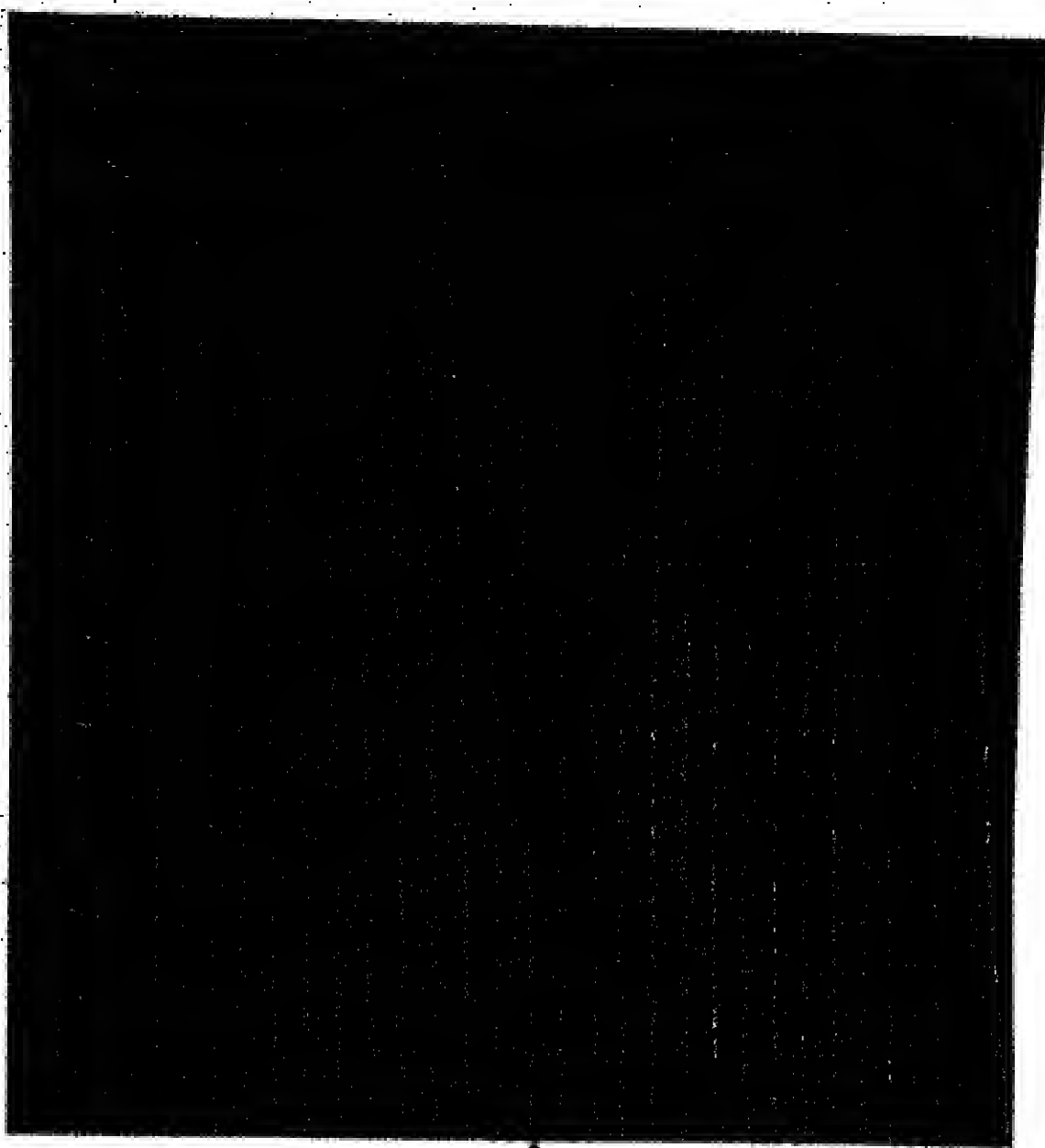
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

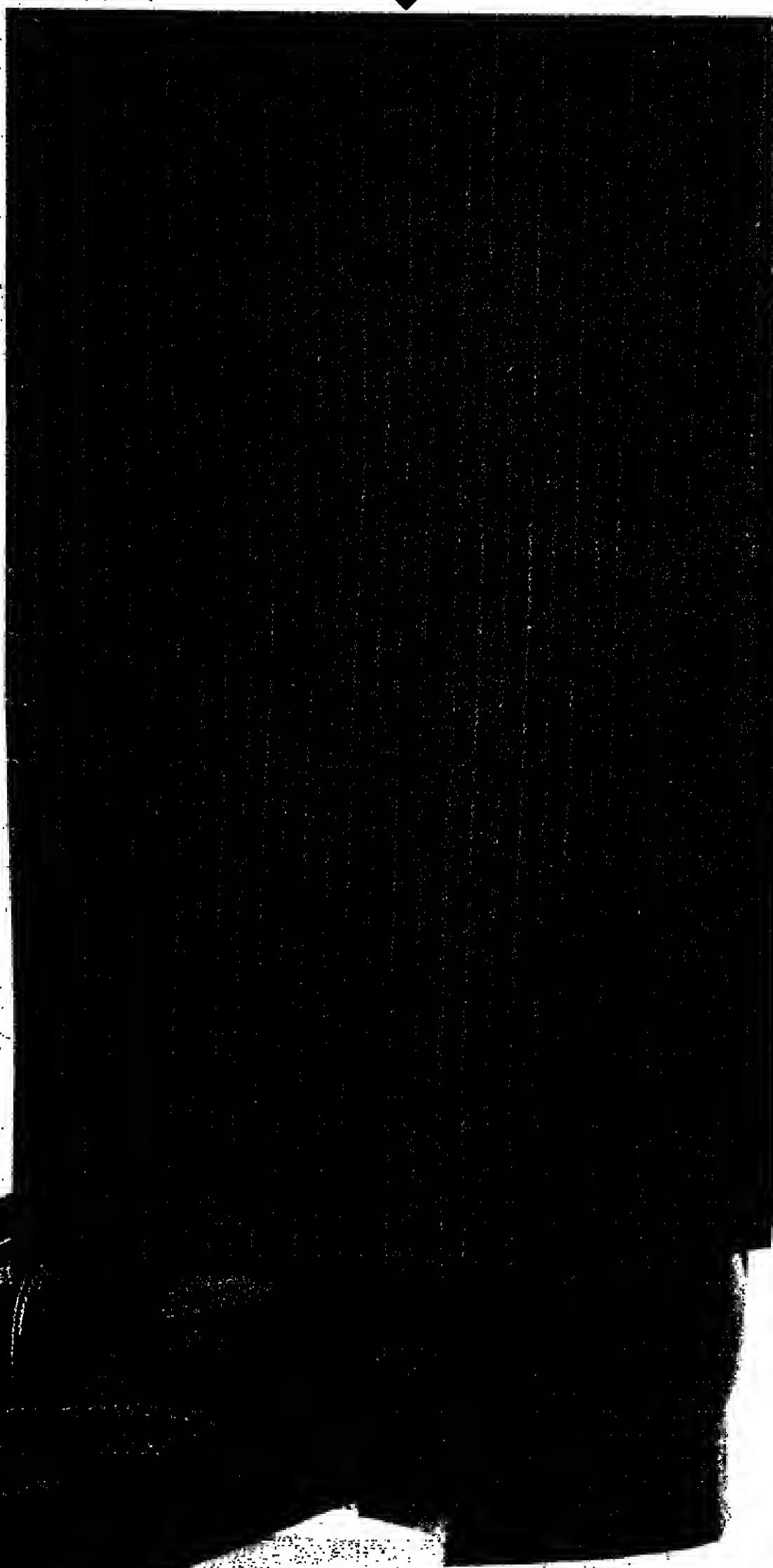








▲  
**If you shorten your legs this much  
when you fly with other airlines, you'll sit as comfortably  
as you do in SAS EuroClass.**  
▼



**SAS**  
**EuroClass**

Express check-in counters. A reserved seat in EuroClass. Quality food. Complimentary wine, beer and drinks. And free access to Scanorama lounges throughout Scandinavia. All yours for the regular Economy fare.



Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to 3 p.m. on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	180	High	Low	Open	Close
92	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
93	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
94	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
95	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
96	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
97	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
98	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
99	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
00	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
01	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
02	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
03	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
04	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
05	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
06	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
07	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
08	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
09	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
10	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
11	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
12	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
13	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
14	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
15	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
16	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
17	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
18	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
19	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
20	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
21	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
22	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
23	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
24	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
25	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
26	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
27	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
28	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
29	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
30	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
31	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
32	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
33	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
34	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
35	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
36	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
37	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22
38	61	50	Omni	4.42	22	2.2	22	22	22	22</

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies

[illegible]

Reuters

	12 Month	Six	One
Oil	10.8%	10.8%	10.8%
Natural Gas	10.8%	10.8%	10.8%
Electricity	10.8%	10.8%	10.8%
Coal	10.8%	10.8%	10.8%
Gasoline	10.8%	10.8%	10.8%
Diesel Fuel	10.8%	10.8%	10.8%
Kerosene	10.8%	10.8%	10.8%
Jet Fuel	10.8%	10.8%	10.8%
Lubricants	10.8%	10.8%	10.8%
Petroleum Products	10.8%	10.8%	10.8%
Total	10.8%	10.8%	10.8%

# The United

**March 21**

[illegible]

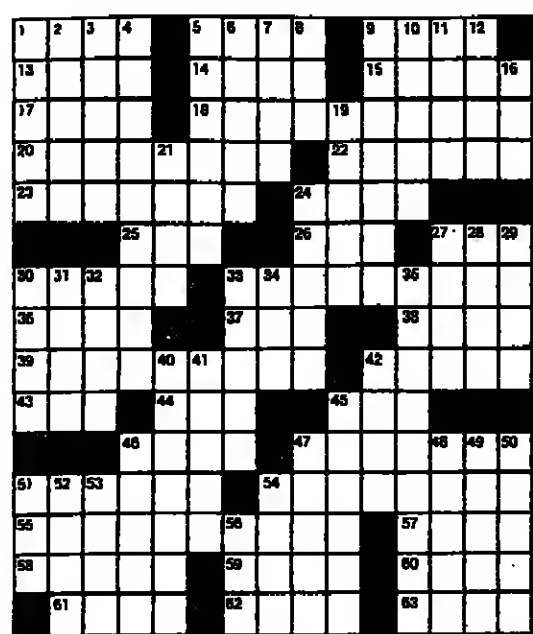
For advertising information contact  
*Mr. John Holmes*  
*International Herald Tribune*  
*63 Long Acre*  
*London WC2 9JH*  
*England*  
*Tel.: 836 4802 Telex 262009*  
or your local IHT representative.







## CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- 1 Chums
  - 5 Film detective's dog
  - 9 Yeasayers
  - 14 Team for tilling
  - 15 Egal and drat
  - 17 Olie's partner
  - 18 Incense source
  - 28 A Lincoln biographer
  - 22 Is quietest
  - 23 Correcting action
  - 24 Riggins support
  - 25 Napoli number
  - 26 Variety topic
  - 27 "Winterest" hero
  - 30 Clear the windshield
  - 33 Piffal of sorts
  - 34 Fairway choice
  - 37 Expend
  - 38 Legendary ship
  - 39 Typewriter symbol
  - 42 Curl one's lip
  - 43 Palmis
  - 44 Ex-rng
  - 45 Chapfallen
  - 46 Miler's milieu
  - 47 Royal French title
  - 51 End of Noah's excursion
- DOWN**
- 1 Ballet movement
  - 2 Reread neighbor
  - 3 Climbing vine
  - 4 Construction material
  - 5 Guarantee
  - 6 Ten in two on an alley
  - 7 Chinese dynasty
  - 8 What 39 Across stands for
  - 9 Cod's kin
  - 10 Less refined
  - 11 Peewee's friend
  - 12 What workaholics talk
  - 16 Pugal and Long Island Abbr.
  - 18 Jelly garnish
  - 21 Town
  - 24 Emulated Mata Hari
  - 27 Assault's mother
  - 28 Pulitzer playwright
  - 29 Repute
  - 30 Watch word
  - 31 Bombard
  - 32 Vain ones
  - 33 Popular game bird
  - 34 Defense initials
  - 35 Snipe's cousin
  - 40 Causes destruction
  - 41 Election choice
  - 42 Tin
  - 43 Smoothed
  - 44 Gold lace
  - 47 A. M. before Wilson
  - 49 Home in the 49th
  - 50 High times
  - 51 Turkish general
  - 52 Roomer's remittance
  - 53 Superior
  - 54 Compos
  - 56 Sententious saying

## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
ALGARVE	16	14	57	Overcast	
ALGERIA	23	11	52	Fair	
AMSTERDAM	8	4	27	Overcast	
ANKARA	19	20	34	Fair	
ATHENS	19	6	44	Fair	
AUCKLAND	24	16	41	Overcast	
BANGKOK	28	16	24	Fair	
BEIJING	13	5	51	Overcast	
BEIRUT	14	5	11	Stormy	
BELGRADE	20	6	48	Cloudy	
BERLIN	10	2	34	Fair	
BOSTON	10	5	41	Cloudy	
BRUSSELS	8	4	37	Fair	
BUCHAREST	19	4	24	Fair	
BUDAPEST	12	7	45	Rain	
BUENOS AIRES	27	17	59	Cloudy	
CAIRO	22	17	52	Cloudy	
CARACAS	10	4	48	Fair	
CASABLANCA	20	16	41	Overcast	
CHICAGO	0	3	33	Cloudy	
COLOMBIA	23	11	52	Cloudy	
COSTA DEL SOL	20	16	41	Overcast	
OAMASU	15	7	45	Overcast	
OSLO	8	4	37	Cloudy	
PARIS	10	5	41	Cloudy	
PRAGUE	7	4	37	Cloudy	
REYKJAVIK	27	17	59	Overcast	
SAO PAULO	22	17	52	Overcast	
SEATTLE	19	4	24	Overcast	
SINGAPORE	27	17	59	Overcast	
STOCKHOLM	23	11	52	Overcast	
TOKYO	14	5	41	Overcast	
TUNIS	22	17	52	Overcast	
VIENNA	12	7	45	Overcast	
WASHINGTON	10	5	41	Overcast	
ZURICH	10	5	41	Overcast	

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

## ADVERTISEMENT

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

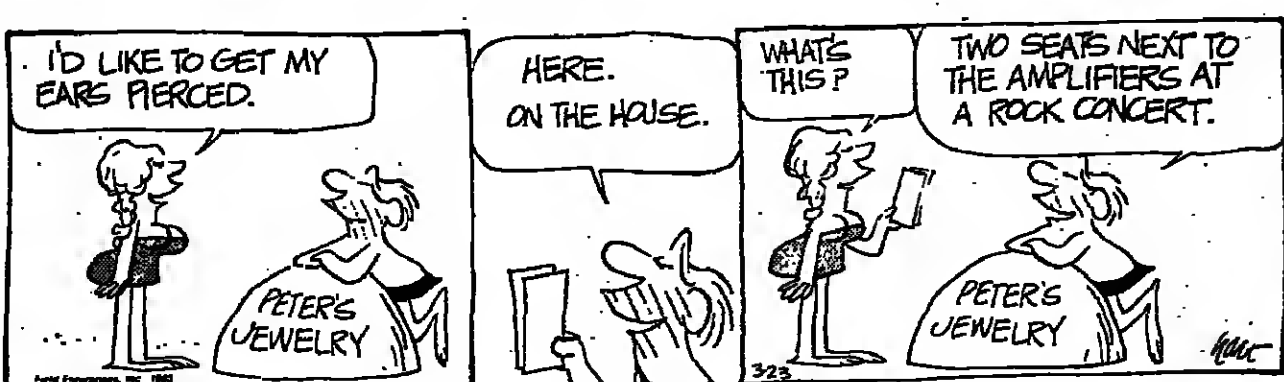
March 22, 1983

AL-KAL MANAGEMENT CO. S.A.	
(1) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(2) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(3) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(4) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(5) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(6) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(7) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(8) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(9) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(10) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(11) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(12) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(13) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(14) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(15) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(16) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(17) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(18) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(19) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(20) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(21) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(22) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(23) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(24) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(25) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(26) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(27) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(28) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(29) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(30) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(31) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(32) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(33) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(34) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(35) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(36) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(37) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(38) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(39) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(40) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(41) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(42) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(43) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(44) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(45) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(46) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(47) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(48) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(49) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(50) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(51) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(52) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(53) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(54) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(55) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(56) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(57) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(58) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(59) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(60) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(61) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(62) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(63) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(64) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(65) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(66) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(67) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(68) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(69) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(70) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(71) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(72) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(73) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(74) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(75) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(76) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(77) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(78) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(79) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(80) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(81) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(82) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(83) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(84) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(85) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(86) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(87) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(88) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(89) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(90) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(91) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(92) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(93) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(94) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(95) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(96) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(97) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(98) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(99) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75
(100) AL-KAL TRUST	\$1,123.75

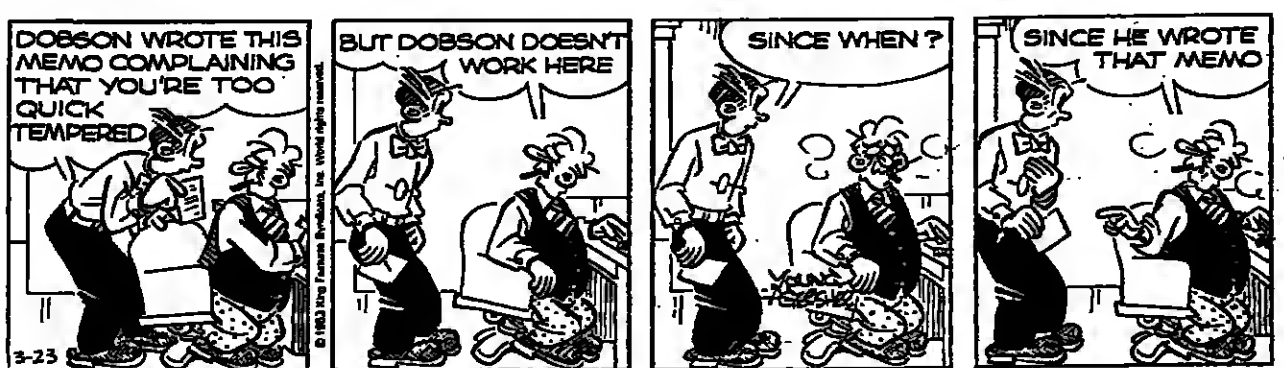
## PEANUTS



## B.C.



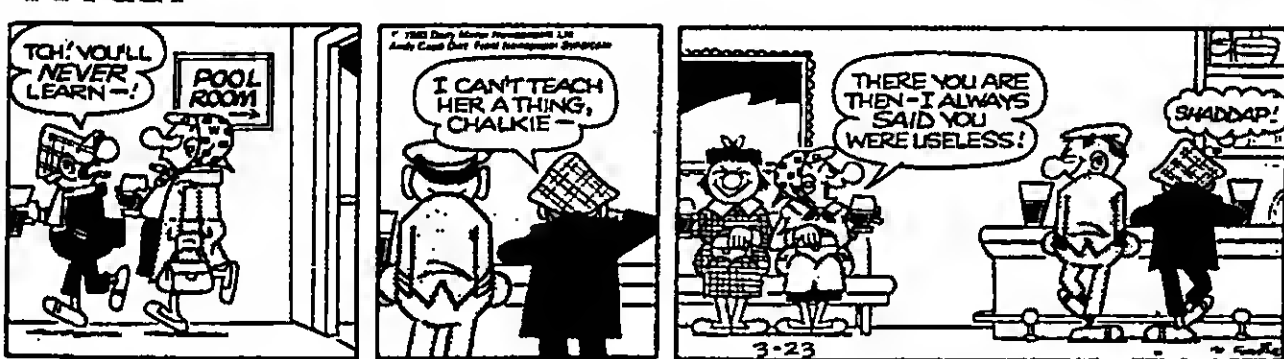
## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD of ID

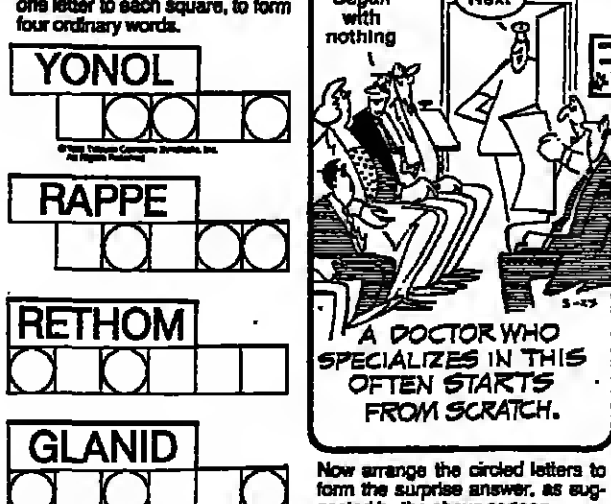


## REX MORGAN



## JUMBLE.

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Answer here: \_\_\_\_\_ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: EXPULSIVE SUBURBS AGHAST  
Answer: The newspaperman turned dry cleaner because he didn't believe in this - A FREE "PRESS"

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## KILLDEER MOUNTAIN

By Dee Brown. 279 pp. \$14.95.

Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 521 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Reviewed by C.C. Loomis

DEE Brown is prolific. Twenty-two previous books are listed at the front of "Killdeer Mountain," all but a few sharing common subject matter: the western frontier in the 19th century and the struggle between Indians and the interlopers who seized their lands and destroyed their culture. Essentially, Brown is a narrative historian, but he is a switch-hitter. Fourteen of his previous works are nonfiction but eight are fiction; his two best-known books are a narrative history, "Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee," and a historical novel, "Creek Mary's Blood."

The switch from accomplished narrative historian to historical novelist may seem easy, but it is not, and Brown only partly succeeds in making that switch in "Killdeer Mountain."

A narrative historian may structure his materials so that they create a plot, but his basic story is given to him by history. A novelist, even a historical novelist, must create both his story and his plot, and the story should be pleasing, the plot significant. Brown's story may please those readers who like mystery and adventure, but the significance of his plot is obscure.

In "Killdeer Mountain," as in "Creek Mary's Blood," Brown's narrator is a newspaper reporter attempting to piece together the fragments of a story out of the past. The focus of action in the present is the opening of a new fort in the Dakotas dedicated to the memory of a Major Charles Rawley, who supposedly died in an explosion some years before. As narrator, Sam Morrison travels up the Missouri River in a paddle-wheeler bound for the ceremony, he talks to passengers who knew Rawley and discovers that Rawley's story is mysterious: Various people give differing accounts of the man and the things that he had done. The mystery deepens when Morrison realizes that a stowaway whom he has hidden in his cabin might well be Rawley, or might be an impersonator of him.

I was faintly reminded of Melville's "The Confidence Man," but in "Killdeer Mountain" all the mystification bears little philosophical or psychological fruit. At the outset of his story, Sam Morrison muses that "the world we live with is a complex mirror that tricks us with false images," but any profundity latent in that idea is not realized in the story, and one is puzzled by the world holding up the mirror. The whole thing seems to be mystification for mystification's sake - or for the sake of a good story without the significance of a good plot.

Brown is at his best narrating adventurous episodes within the novel - the skirmish in which the real Major Rawley may or may not have been killed, the full-scale battle between soldiers and Indians at Killdeer Mountain, or the raid into Canada during a raging blizzard. Much of Brown's nonfiction, describing military campaigns in circumstantial detail, and in this novel he draws on skills he has developed as a narrative historian.

But most readers want vivid characters in novels as well as vivid narration, and here again Brown has only limited success, partly because he has not mastered an art unnecessary to the historian but

crucial to the novelist - the art of dialogue. Brown's dialogue is artificial; it flattens his characters rather than vivifying them.

We may accept a well-educated doctor even in casual conversation describing the aftermath of gunning this way: "Tiny puffs of peaty smoke lifted and vanished in a sky filled with frightened birds, the whirr of their beating wings mingling and their fading with the echoes of gunfire." But we draw the line when an army sergeant talks about "taking shelter under a wide-limbed evergreen" where he waited with only the soft sound of ice particles brushing the needles above us. The distinction between doctor and sergeant becomes blurred in such speeches; more serious, we sense that the author has not experienced his characters from within, that he has allowed them no integrity or coherence in his own imagination.

No matter how much historical matter a novel contains, it should be judged finally as a novel. "Killdeer Mountain" occasionally evokes the atmosphere of the western frontier, and it tells a fairly good story, but it is not a good novel.

C.C. Loomis, who teaches at Dartmouth, is the author of "Word and Tragic Shores." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

## BEST SELLERS

This list is based on reports from more than 400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

## FICTION

1. THE LITTLE DRUMMER GIRL, by John Le Carré.
2. SPACE, by James A. Michener.
3. THE DELTA STAR, by Robert Bly.
4. MASTER OF THE GAME, by Sidney Sheldon.
5. MISTRAL'S DAUGHTER, by John Le Carré.
6. ELLIS ISLAND, by Eric Mustard.
7. THE MISTS OF AVOLON, by Michael Chabon.
8. THE VALLEY OF HORSES, by James M. Cain.
9. ODYSSEY TWO, by Peter Straub.
10. FLOATING DRAGON, by Peter Straub.
11. FOUNDATIONS EDGE, by Robert Bly.
12. ET, THE EXTRATERRESTRIAL STORYBOOK, by William Kotzwinkle.
13. THE UNDISCOVERED COUNTRY, by Douglas Adams.
14. SAVANNAH, by Eugene O'Neill.
15. EMERALD, by Phyllis Whitney.

## NONFICTION

1. MEGATRENDS, by John Naisbitt.
2. IN SEARCH OF EXCELLENCE, by Peter D. Watkins and Robert J. Waterman Jr.
3. JANE FONDA'S WORK, by Jane Fonda and Tom Stempel.
4. THE ONE MINUTE MANAGER, by Kenneth Blanchard and Stephen H. Osney.
5. BLUE HIGHWAYS, by William Least Heat Moon.
6. LIVING, LOVING AND LEARNING, by Leo Baegele.
7. AND MORE BY ANDY ROONEY, by Andy Rooney.
8. MARY ELLEN'S HELP YOURSELF DIET PLAN, by Mary Ellen Fink.
9. THE YOUNG SCIENCE, by Lewis Thomas.
10. LIFE EXTENSION, by Dick Pearson and Sandy Shaw.
11. JANE FONDA'S WORK OUT BOOK, by Jane Fonda.
12. PREGNANCY, BIRTH AND RECOVERY, by Fern Daniels.
13. HOW TO MAKE LOVE TO EACH OTHER, by Alexandra Piron.
14. THE FALL OF FREEDOM, by Leo Baegele.
15. GROWING UP, by Russell Baker.
16. A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC, by Shel Silverstein.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagrammed deal West overcalled one no-trump rather than making a routine one-spade overall and was surprised to hear two spades on her left. North would have done better to double, forcing East to escape into clubs, and South would certainly have passed two spades.

A spade was led against two no-trump, and the ten was finessed successfully. The heart jack lost to the king and West was in some difficulty. She chose to cash her club winners and exit with the heart ten. South won, took a spade finesse and ducked a diamond. East won with the ten.

South won the heart return and cashed the club queen and the diamond ace. He was hoping to end-play West, but she unblocked her diamond king and East made the remaining tricks for down two.

In the replay, an equally unsuccessful no-trump contract was attempted, this time by East-West. West chose the obvious one-spade overall, and North had to pass, since a double would have been negative.

South was required by his partnership agreement to reopen with a double, and did so, no doubt with some misgivings. North was happy to pass, and East produced a \$505 redouble. This forced West into one no-trump, and North doubled with confidence.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ A Q J 10 9		♠ K 8 7 6 5 4	
♥ 7 6 5 4 3 2		♥ A K J 10 9 8 7	
♦ K Q J 10 9 8 7		♦ A K J 10 9 8 7	
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7		♣ A K J 10 9 8 7	
SOUTH (D)		WEST	
♠ A Q J 10 9		♠ K 8 7 6 5 4	
♥ 7 6 5 4 3 2		♥ A K J 10 9 8 7	
♦ K Q J 10 9 8 7		♦ A K J 10 9 8 7	
♣ A K J 10 9 8 7		♣ A K J 10 9 8 7	

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	1♥	2♠	2♥
3♠	3♥	4♠	4♥

West led the spade suit.



## SPORTS

## 2 Stars on a Fast-Lane Cycle

International Herald Tribune  
LONDON — Does anything speed up the life cycle quite like sports?

Bjorn Borg's retirement at 26 reinforced a phrase in the recreational vocabulary: He was "mentally burned out." Given the pace, demands and riches of modern times, most of us are going to see, from first shot to last, entire careers of, say, six generations of champions.

They start in infancy. Their prime comes and goes faster than before. Their fame and fortune is fleeting and finished often in a single decade. Their decline has become a race between the surrender of body and mind.

In four days of soccer, I have witnessed what were effectively the final flings of two of the finest players I have seen. Paul Breitner and Allan Simonsen are 31, an age at which experience used to begin husbanding physical resources.

The temptation to cry premature is enormous. But, having seen Simonsen flourish only sporadically amid the physical harshness of the English second division and having seen Breitner virtually "carried" as Bayern Munich was run out of Europe by a vibrant young Aberdeen, my eyes are witness to the stark truth: These players' primes have flown.

No financial tears are indicated. Besides, either could, on whom, cross the Atlantic, where reputation and flair are prized above marathon-man competitiveness.

For the moment, Breitner has unfinished business chasing a last Bundesliga championship, while Simonsen completes the final lap of his sporting life cycle.

Simonsen is back in the Danish hometown where it all began — be-

fore the heady years of being acclaimed Europe's best player with Borussia Mönchengladbach, before the turbulent seasons of high finance and debilitating kicks in the service of Barcelona, before the months of stupid disillusion with Charlton Athletic in London.

He had surpassed anything boyhood had prepared for him. Born to a nanaio that could not win a World Cup, fully matured at 5-foot-5 and 128 pounds, Simonsen's

## ROB HUGHES

pimped technique was polished in West Germany by the professor of coaches, Hennes Weisweiler.

A pity he had to go through the final hoop of black comedy. We knew instantly that Charlton had gambled gruesomely in luring the Dane from Barcelona. The deal almost bankrupted Charlton; it cannot afford to pay more than half of Barcelona's fee, nor could it go on giving Simonsen \$2,500 per match — an agreement that has cost out at \$30,000 for each of his goals scored.

Last weekend, Simonsen gathered his young family, packed their bags and retreated to Vejle. There, as a part-timer, he earns a third of his Charlton salary, but concentrates on building a business. "Money," he shrugs, "is not everything. My family wanted to be home and I am not interested in going elsewhere."

Breitner's retirement, including a scheduled testimonial at Munich's Olympic Stadium against a world team on May 31st, was always likely to be a grand affair. He was born to win every honor, was born a Bavarian, was born, it has always seemed, to court the spotlight.

Unsurprisingly, place Breitner on a par with the Brazilian captain

and medical doctor Socrates as the two most intriguing and intellectual men I have met in the sport.

Soccer never took over Breitner one hundred percent. A qualified worker with handicapped children, student of politics from Lenin to Mao to Churchill, linguist, devoted family man (with an adopted Vietnamese daughter), film star, author and rebel of a thousand causes, Breitner has an individualism that has sparked widespread mistrust of the man.

Some of that mistrust has clung from the day he emerged as a charging left back with Bayern. He even helped the false media images grow. A 19-year-old, fresh out of studies in child welfare, Breitner sported an afro hairstyle and a Mexican moustache that framed his face like a lion's mane.

He turned up for training in cowboy boots and frayed jeans, and when the press asked what the college boy was reading, he showed them: the works of Chairman Mao. "From the moment I told them," Breitner recalls, "I was the Leninist. The Marxist of West German football. And this, you know, in Germany is equal to criminal. Reading these ridiculous stories, I thought — O.K., if people like to make an image of me, let them do it."

Some years later, Breitner tired of the stories. He tried to tell them he was ready every political theory he could get his hands on "because I want, when I finish playing, to formulate a serious political philosophy. A man of 25 or 26 cannot vote with conviction, cannot really say which is the best system. He hasn't had time to study them all."

By 1974, at 22, he was entrusted with the penalty that saved the World Cup for West Germany.



Paul Breitner and England's Bryan Robson (No. 6) tugging in a 1982 World Cup match.

Ambition fulfilled, he moved to Real Madrid — some say for even more money, he says to broaden his personality and experience.

Madrid changed him. Miljan Miljanic, the Yugoslav coach, saw in him not a fullback but a mid-field orchestrator, and Spain, says Breitner, was his utopia: The Latin philosophy of working for the purpose of living suited him better than the German rationale of living to work.

"Since I was 13, I have trained every day. And it is against my in-

stincts to run one hour in rain or train three hours. I could use this time to see what I could do with my body, but outside you have also to be a man, to do other things."

Earning money — including \$60,000 for shaving off his beard prior to the last World Cup — was one of those things seldom forgiven him. But he returned to Bayern, returned to complete 48 international appearances (including a second World Cup final).

Such a man will not demean his playing status in his kids' eyes and

has no compulsion to accept the \$375,000 Bayern is desperate to hand him as an inducement to giving two more years.

Breitner had always said he was not one of those players "whose brain begins in the toes and ends in the knees." So it's time he went full-time in putting that brain to good use and left undiluted the memory of how the body responded.

Our affluent sporting age means rich men can be liberated before physical senility sets in.

## DePaul Rally Wins NIT Contest, 65-63

United Press International

ROSEMONT, Ill. — The DePaul Blue Demons won the kind of game Monday night that has caused them heartbreak in recent NCAA basketball tournaments.

Kenny Patterson's 25-foot jumper at the buzzer capped a stirring rally that gave the Blue Demons a 65-63 victory over Northwestern in the second round of the National Invitation Tournament. DePaul scored the game's last 11 points after trailing, 63-54, with 3:34 remaining.

In the previous three seasons, DePaul has been upset in first-round NCAA tournament games. Using a full-court press, DePaul tied the game at 63 with 1:31 remaining, on a jumper by Bernard Randolph, who scored 17 points on the night. The Wildcats missed four free throws in the final 2:52, including the front end of a one-and-one by Michael Jenkins with 54 seconds left.

DePaul took the rebound and called time out with 47 seconds, 15 seconds and one second remaining. DePaul rebounded the final pass to Patterson, who put up his desperation shot — which allowed DePaul to move into the third round. Patterson finished with 13 points.

DePaul regained the lead, 52-49, before Jim Stuck and Gaddis Rathed, who both scored 15, helped Northwestern take its 63-54 lead. Tryone Corbin added 17 points for DePaul, while Art Aaron had 13 for the Wildcats.

In East Lansing, Michigan, Ron Anderson and Desi Bormore scored 16 points apiece to rally Fresno State over Michigan State,

72-58. The Spartans, hitting one of nine shots in one stretch, blew a five-point lead with less than four minutes to play.

In Columbia, South Carolina, Mike Brittain and Brad Jergenson scored 15 points each, and South Carolina hit key free throws in the closing minutes to defeat Virginia Tech, 75-68.

In Nashville, Tennessee, Delaney Rudd scored 21 points and his backcourt mate Danny Young added 18 to lead Wake Forest to a 75-68 victory over Vanderbilt.

In Oxford, Mississippi, Carlos Clark scored 30 points to carry Mississippi past South Florida, 65-57. Mississippi made only 9 of 30 shots in the first half, and the Bulls shot only slightly better, making 8 of 26.

In Lincoln, Nebraska, Stan Clouty scored 34 points and grabbed 8 rebounds to lead Nebraska over Iowa, 85-73.

In Tempe, Arizona, Darrell Browder scored 29 points and Doug Arnold 26 to carry Texas Christian to a 78-76 triumph over Arizona State. After Browder fouled out with 9:52 remaining, Arnold picked up the scoring slack and helped the Horned Frogs to a 61-60 lead with 9:30 to go.

In Corvallis, Oregon, A.C. Green scored 15 points and gathered in 12 rebounds to lead Oregon State to a 88-71 victory over New Orleans.

Thursday's quarterfinals will have Fresno State at Oregon State, Wake Forest vs. North Carolina and Texas Christian at Nebraska. On Friday, Mississippi will play at DePaul.

## Can Computers Make Better Days at the Races?

By Andrew Beyer

Washington Post Service

ARCADIA, California — Can a computer beat the races?

Increasing numbers of horseplayers are asking just that — whether modern technology can solve a riddle that has baffled men for centuries. And increasing numbers of computer experts are taking an interest in the track, thinking it may be a fertile area to apply their skills.

It is doubtful that many of them will be able to use a computer to make a steady profit at the track. But the new technology will almost certainly alter and streamline the way handicappers approach the sport.

The pioneer of the computer era in handicapping was William Quirin, a mathematics professor at Adelphi University. Quirin fed data from thousands of races into a computer and then asked it all the "fundamental questions." How important is a recent race? How important is a drop in claiming price? How important is early speed?

Quirin found the mathematical probabilities for thousands of different handicapping situations and has published his results in "Winning at the Races: Computer Discoveries in Thoroughbred Handicapping." The book has become a bible for the new generation of computer handicappers.

Computers, said Dick Mitchell, a Los Angeles mathematician, "are in addition to the intellectual process. They are a handicapper's tool. They are a word processor to a writer." And many horseplayers are using them ingeniously.

In Omaha, George Kaywood has programmed a computer to compile speed figures at his hometown track, Ak-Sar-Bor. In New York, Steve Schaff has programmed a pocket-sized calculator to analyze the pace of races with a method too sophisticated for pencil-and-paper calculation. But the most productive use of computers may be to study the performances and methods of trainers.

At Santa Anita recently, a young man named Eric Goldreich asked I'd like to see some of the trainer's research he'd done. The next day, he came to the track looking at a box of computer printouts about use fast wide and slow close. "I looked, I thought, like an impressive analysis of all the 'best Coast trainers,'" Richard Landella, read the label on the box. "I've got 45 more books like this at home," Goldreich said.

Goldreich knew Mandella's winning percentage with first-time starters to filly maiden special-weight races (his specialty) and his record with first-time starters entered for a claiming price (dismal) — he knew everything about the trainer. But the drawback was obvious. Goldreich didn't have time to do much more than program data into his computer; he didn't even have time to handicap on the track itself. Because computer-oriented handicappers have to generate their own information, they commonly become slaves to their work.

But the day will probably come when such information is widely available. "How would you like to sit in front of your terminal," Quirin asked, "and type in the name of a horse and get your speed figures, trip notes, information on his physical appearance, data on his jockey and trainer? That should be possible — but it would take an organization. I think eventually we're going to see a network of some sort that will form a massive data base and let private subscribers tap into a big computer."

Yet to some people, even such an ambitious use of computers seems relatively tame. If computers can be programmed to master chess, bridge and backgammon, to put men on the moon, why can't they create a system that will produce a consistent profit at the track?

There are many people using computers to assist their race, and they tend to approach the quest in fundamentally the same way. They feed into the computer as many quantifiable bits of information about horses as they can, and then ask the computer to weigh those factors in the way that will produce the optimal results.

"The equation might be 10 percent for recency, 5 percent for the jockey, 10 percent for the trainer, 10 percent for early pace and then — the bomber, the killer — 50 percent for speed," said Mitchell. "The reason is that speed is the

most quantifiable. You throw all this together and come out with a number that tells you each horse's percentage chance of winning. Then you measure that against his actual odds."

Mitchell says he has come up with a couple of special situations that have produced profits in an extensive test on paper, but discovering the best answer is another matter. A Los Angeles man, Steve Carroll, can attest to that.

Carroll and a partner bought an \$8,000 computer and have spent the last 18 months with their handicapping research. "We spent a lot of time typing in data," Carroll said, "but we still haven't been able to find a model that works."

Some computer people, he said, create winning systems by creating a system and then testing it on the same data from which it was generated, but Carroll said "that's a no-no. We generate our data on 1981 and then test it on 1982, and every time we'd come up with a loss."

One of the difficulties Carroll found was that the importance of

various factors he was using seemed to change from year to year. That might surprise and disconcert mathematicians who attempt to approach the race track as if it were a chess board or a bridge table. But it would not surprise experienced handicappers, who appreciate the diverse and dynamic nature of the game.

Racing at Santa Anita is different from racing at Charles Town. It can also differ from one day to another at the same track. Sometimes the condition of the track will have a small impact on results, but when a rail bias appears, it becomes the dominant handicapping factor.

Although he has not abandoned his project, Carroll is beginning to understand that fact of race track life.

"I know people have a lot of wild dreams about what computers can do," he said, "but I'd warn them they'd better think twice. If I had it to do over again and decide how I'd spend that year and a half, I think I'd spend the time going to the track and handicapping."

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Sampson Again Player of Year

ST. LOUIS (UPI) — Ralph Sampson of the University of Virginia has been named as the college player of the year by the United States Basketball Writers Association. It marks the third straight year in which the 7-foot-4 Sampson has won the award, tying him with former UCLA center Bill Walton.

Sampson averaged 18.9 points and 11.7 rebounds this season. He shot 59.6 percent from the field, 71.5 percent from the free-throw line and had 95 blocked shots.

## Gerulatis Cleared in Drug Case

NEW YORK (AP) — Tennis professional Vitas Gerulatis has been cleared by a federal grand jury of criminal wrongdoing in connection with allegations that he agreed to buy cocaine, it was disclosed Tuesday. U.S. Attorney John S. Martin Jr. said the grand jury had filed a "no true bill" in connection with a yearlong investigation. Martin said the grand jury "found a lack of sufficient evidence to bring criminal charges" against Gerulatis with respect to allegations involving a cocaine transaction engaged in by Tony Goble. The judge said the investigation had been terminated as a result of the grand jury's action.

Goble was convicted last fall of conspiring to buy synthetic cocaine being offered by federal undercover agents. Testimony was introduced at his trial indicating that Goble told the agents that Gerulatis was willing to put \$20,000 for a share of the cocaine Goble intended to buy.

Goble was sentenced to a year in prison at proceedings conducted in January by U.S. District Judge Kevin Thomas Duffy.

## North Carolina State Penalized

RALEIGH, North Carolina (AP) — The NCAA has placed North Carolina State University on a one-year probation for football recruiting violations during the 1981-82 school year.

The institution was guilty of five violations involving a prospective football player who enrolled at the university, said William L. Matthews of the NCAA's committee on infractions.

## Afro-Asian Games Set for October

KUWAIT (AP) — Officials of African and Asian Olympic bodies have signed an agreement to organize the first Afro-Asian Games in New Delhi in October. Kuwait officials announced Tuesday.

The signing ceremony was attended by Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee.

## Doctor Optimistic on Vuckovich

SUN CITY, Arizona (UPI) — The Milwaukee Brewers' team doctor says the muscle tear in Pete Vuckovich's right shoulder is not large and that surgery is not required at this point.

Dr. Paul Jacobs confirmed Monday that it was a rotator cuff injury, as diagnosed last week by a Los Angeles specialist. He prescribed rest, medication and exercise.

## Star Hold Off Stallions in USFL

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama (UPI) — Kelvin Bryant rushed for 176 yards and scored one touchdown Monday night as the Philadelphia Star's defense withstood a late rally to defeat the Birmingham Stallions, 17-10, in a United States Football League game. The victory boosted the Star's record to 3-0.

A crowd of less than 13,000 turned out at Legion Field, where the game-time temperature was 38 degrees Fahrenheit (4 Centigrade).

## AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE NEW 1981 Land Rover. Left-hand drive, fully equipped for African desert safari, never used. 2 each petrol and 2 each diesel engines. 3 vehicles are presently in France and 1 pickup is in England. Montgomery Street, 20 N. Main Ave., P.O. Box 9141, CA 91101. USA. Tel. (213) 796-9141. Telex 675420.

ASTON MARTIN V8 SALOON, met condition, 20,000 miles, left hand drive, automatic, air conditioning, sun roof, English papers. \$30,000. Tel. 553 39 91.

WE BUY Rolls Royce or Bentley of 1970, 351 or 400. From condition. Please write Box 322, Herald Tribune, 9251 N. Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood, CA 91606. Tel. (818) 448-0807.

ACORDS BEAT US best quick delivery. London Leasing, Northampton NN1 1EA, England. 0454 36472. Tel. 0312 242424/424424.

## AUTO SHIPPING

SHIP YOUR CAR TO & FROM USA. VIA AIRPORT AND SAVE. Free local, regular, savings. JPR/McGuire Airport delivery. ALHESCO, 17000 Leobrecht 2, Antwerp, Belgium. Tel. 71469. Tel. (03) 221 42 39.

WORLDWIDE Car shipping services. ATK, KY, Antwerp 22, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium. Tel. (03) 221 16 53 Tx 31355. TRANSCAR 20 rue de la Suer, 75126 Paris. Tel. 01 42 61 01 01. New 53 95 35. Antwerp 31 06 10. Cannes 39 43 44.

FRANKFURT/MAIN, Germany. H. J. Janssen, 1000 Antwerp, Belgium. Tel. 03 221 16 53 Tx 31355. Pick-up all over Europe & 10/10-ships.

## AUTOS TAX FREE

P.C.T. EXPORT INTERNATIONAL LTD. Largest Showroom & Inventory. Free pick-up of the carport. Tel. (02) 231 59 00 (10 lines). Tel. 02546 PHICART B.

EUROPEAN TAX FREE CARS. All makes. Call for free catalog. Box 100, 1000 Antwerp, Belgium. Tel. 03 221 16 53 Tx 31355. Tel. 010-22027. Tel. 2001 EPCAR NL.

## ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

CONTACTA INTERNATIONAL. Escort Service in Europe. Tel. 06103-60122.

GERMANY: 06103-60122. Frankfurt - Wiesbaden - Mainz - Cologne - Bonn - Düsseldorf - Essen - Berlin - Hamburg - Stuttgart - Munich.

SWITZERLAND: 0049-6103-60122. Zurich - Basel - Lucerne - Bern - Lausanne - Geneva.

AUSTRIA: Vienna 0049-6103-60122. Tel. 0 - M 1110.

ITALY: 0049-6103-60122. Rome - Milan.

BELGIUM: 0049-6103-60122. Brussels - Antwerp.

HOLLAND: 020-4349556. Amsterdam - Hague - Rotterdam.

ENGLAND: London 01-628 7969.

OTHER EEC CAPITALS. Tel. Germany 0-6103-60122.

## LONDON

BELGRAVIA. Escort Service. Tel. 736 5877.

## AMSTERDAM

BEAUTIES. Escort Service. Tel. (02) 20 178851.

FRANKFURT 0611 - 446100. Antwerp's Escort Agency. Tel. 03 221 16 53 Tx 31355.

FRANKFURT/MAIN. Escort Service. Tel. 0611-435914.

FRANKFURT/MAIN. Escort Service. Tel. 0611-435914.

FRANKFURT/MAIN. Escort Service. Tel. 0611-435914.

FRANKFURT/MAIN. Escort Service. Tel. 0611-435914.

FRANKFURT/MAIN. Escort Service. Tel. 0611-435914.

FRANKFURT/MAIN. Escort Service. Tel. 0611-435914.

FRANKFURT/MAIN. Escort Service. Tel. 0611-435914.

FRANKFURT/MAIN. Escort Service. Tel. 0611-435914.

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

## AUTOS TAX FREE

## FRANCO BRITANNIC

## TAX FREE CARS

## ROLLS-ROYCE

## BENTLEY

## JAGUAR

## ROVER

## RANGE &amp; LAND ROVER

## European &amp; Worldwide

## delivery

## 21 ave. kleber

## 75116 PARIS

## Tel: (1) 757 50 80

## Telex: 620 420

## AUTOS TAX FREE

## TAX FREE CARS

## P.C.T.

## EXPORT INTERNATIONAL LTD

## Largest Showroom &amp; Inventory

## Free pick-up of the carport

## Tel. (02) 231 59 00 (10 lines)

## Tel. 02546 PHICART B

## EUROPEAN TAX FREE CARS

## All makes. Call for free catalog

## Box 100, 1000 Antwerp, Belgium

## Tel. 03 221 16 53 Tx 31355

## Tel. 010-22027. Tel. 2001 EPCAR NL

## ESCORTS &amp; GUIDES

## CONTACTA INTERNATIONAL

## Escort Service in Europe

## Tel. 06103-60122

## GERMANY: 06103-60122

## Frankfurt - Wiesbaden - Mainz - Cologne - Bonn - Düsseldorf - Essen - Berlin - Hamburg - Stuttgart - Munich

## SWITZERLAND: 0049-6103-60122

## Zurich - Basel - Lucerne - Bern - Lausanne - Geneva

## AUSTRIA: Vienna 0049-6103-60122

## Tel. 0 - M 1110

## ITALY: 0049-6103-60122

## Rome - Milan

## BELGIUM: 0049-6103-60122

## Brussels - Antwerp

## HOLLAND: 020-4349556

## Amsterdam - Hague - Rotterdam

## ENGLAND: London 01-628 7969

## OTHER EEC CAPITALS

## Tel. Germany 0-6103-60122

## LONDON

## BELGRAVIA

## Escort Service

## Tel: 736 5877

## AMSTERDAM

## BEAUTIES

## Escort Service



## *A Movable Job Action*

power to speak with the President

New York Times Service

"What happens if the matador

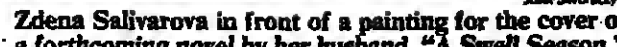
New York Times Service

## Keeping a Culture Alive

---



\_\_\_\_\_



---

the press, he joked.

[illegible]

## INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER

**ATTENTION BUSINESSMEN:** Publish your business message in the International Herald Tribune, where more than a third of a million readers worldwide, most of whom are in business and industry, will read it. Just telex us (Paris 613595) before 10 a.m., ensuring that we can telex you back, and your message will appear within 48 hours. The rate is U.S. \$8.60 or local equivalent per line. You must include complete and verifiable billing address.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES	BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES	BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES	BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES	BUSINESS SERVICES	FINANCIAL INVESTMENTS	OFFICE SERVICES
------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	------------------------	-------------------	-----------------------	-----------------

[illegible]

**OFFICE SERVICES**

**Make EUROFACE**  
YOUR office  
in Munich

Computer • Confidential • Business ad-  
vertising • Mail handling and forwarding •  
Telephone messages • International  
conferences • Telex • Copy service  
including Apostilles.

**EUROFACE**  
International Business Services  
Schellingstraße 49, 8000 München 40  
Tel. 089-455-25-22

**YOUR OFFICE IN PARIS**  
is ready when you need it  
even for a couple of hours.

Fully furnished modern offices and  
conferences rooms to rent by the  
hour, day, month, etc.  
Your local or permanent host.  
Frequent meeting addresses. All  
services.

**8005 BULO EXPRESS**  
"low rates of offices"  
97 Rue St Hans, 75008 Paris  
Tel. 256 79 75, Telex 645064 F

**DOMESTIC  
POSITIONS WANTED**

ENGLISH MAINTENANCE & Mothers' Help  
live now: Nash Agency, 27 Green  
Parade, Brighton, UK. Tel. 012 662 666.

**AIR FREIGHT**  
Pan Am CFS  
Upstream Worldwide  
Small Package Service

Call Pan Am Clever Cargo  
or Pan Am CFS

**AUTOMOBILES**

**INDEPENDENT AUTO DEALER**  
Mercedes, BMW, Porsche Sales  
over 30,000 with warranty, BOFAP  
Corvairs, USA, 715 497 5522. The  
77400 Air CO INSTY.

**PAGE 15  
FOR MORE  
CLASSIFIEDS**

**BASEL**

For advertising information, contact the TRIB's office in your country.

**HEAD OFFICE**

Portet Mas, Perrero  
781 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle  
92021 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France  
Tel. 747.72.65, Fax: 61.32

**BRUCE**

Amsterdam Alfons Grim  
Tel. 26 36 18

Adhemis, J.C. Remonson  
Tel. 361 83 97/360 24 21.  
Brussels, Belgium  
Tel. 343 18 97

Frankreich H. Jung or S. Kimm  
Tel. 72 67 55

London George Guy van Thuyne  
Tel. 01 38 98 98 98

Lithuania Rita Amber  
Tel. 67 27 93 or 66 25 24

Londona Karen Farnen  
Tel. 01 436 4802

Madrid, Spain  
Tel. 452 26 91 or 455 33 86

Rosner Antonio Sarmiento  
Tel. 679 34 37

Frankfurt office

**CITIES**

Hong Kong C. Chen  
Tel. 432 906

New York Sandy O'Hara  
Tel. 288 98 90

Singapore Tan Boon Tien  
Tel. 748 71 83

Tel Aviv Dan Brich

**FOR SALE TO SUBMIT FOR RENT**

For Arc de Triomphe, very modern  
apartment, 4 rooms, central kitchen  
and bathroom, 120 sqm, 1200000 F.